The Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 76. TOLEDO, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1891. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CLARKE

MASONIC TEMPLE BLOCK

ARE SELLING

32 Quarts to the Bushel

In all kinds of Berries.

DRY MEASURE is the legal measure of the state, and saves the purchaser at least twenty per cent.

EVERYTHING in Fruits, Vegetables, Delicacies and Essentials for Saturday.

EVERYTHING

Eatable, Drinkable and Smokable!

Of the highest possible quality, and for less money than any house in the state.

Choicest New Potatoes, per bu	50
25 lbs Extra C Sugar for	1 00
6 lbs Schumacher's Oat Meal for	25
Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	27
W. S. T. B. Blend Coffee, per lb	32
Robt Smith's India Pale Ale, per doz	1 40
Pear's Unscented Soap, per doz	1 35
" " per cake	12½
Cuticura Soap, per cake	18
Jubilee Soap, per cake	28
Jasmeric Bouquet Soap, per cake	21

We Retail Cigars at Wholesale Prices.

White Rock Ginger Ale, qts, per case	7 50
" " " " per doz	2 00
" " " " per bottle	18
Scourene, 6 cakes for	25
Knox's Gelatine, per doz	1 00
" " per pkg	19
Cox's " per doz	1 75
" " per pkg	15
Calumet Baking Powder, per lb	22
" " per ½ lb	14
Kennedy's Select Sodas, 2 lb cartons	20
Karisbad Wafers, per box	32
York, French & Co's Sugar Wafers, per lb	28
Home Comfort Flour, per bbl	5 50
Beefsteak Tomato Catsup, decanters	25

Cigars we Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Beefsteak Tomato Catsup!

PUT UP IN FANCY DECANTERS.

is pronounced by epicures the most excellent condiment in the American market. It is prepared with great care, and only the choicest goods are used in its manufacture.

WE WARRANT EVERYTHING

—AT—

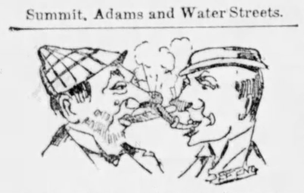
ARMSTRONG & CLARKE'S.

MANTELS

Which combine all the good qualities and all of the lesser ones are what we endeavor at all times to have. The designs are pretty, the material good, the finish most perfect, or less perfect, as the buyer may desire. By less perfect we mean less expensive. Some people do not want to pay as much as others. It's not every one who would buy a Mantel for $25, yet many would expect to pay more. You can choose which.

THE CONANT BROS' FURNITURE CO.,

Summit, Adams and Water Streets.



RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Blaine is right. We believe in reciprocity and practice it as far as possible with our customers.

Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, &c., sold on Installments at cash prices. Baby Carriages and Refrigerators $1 down and $1 per week. Goods delivered free anywhere in Toledo.

Honorable and square dealing every time. Ask your friends about us. Come in and examine our goods and learn our prices.

DRAPER & NUGENT.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at low cash prices; Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

EUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

Grand Central!

A First-Class Restaurant. MEALS 25 CENTS.

503 Monroe St., cor. Market Space

HENRY WEITZEL, Propr.

F. H. PENFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & Illuminating Oils

Naphtha, Gasoline, Linseed Oil and Paraffine Wax.

11 and 13 MERWIN ST., CLEVELAND, O.

DROPS OF WATER

Spoilt Our Frescoing!

We must Redecorate and propose to sell all

WALL PAPER AT COST!

TO SAVE HANDLING.

Allen & Parkhurst.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast — Fair weather, cooler; northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair weather, slightly cooler; northwesterly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 8 p. m.—Clear weather, considerably cooler; winds becoming northwesterly.

LOCAL.

C., J. & M. strike ended.

A big gist of railroad news.

Board of equalization muddle.

Toledo real estate for the week.

Proposition to erect an hospital.

Gas trustees' meeting last night.

The reception to Gen. Carnahan.

Opening of Wheeler's opera house.

The O. Y. C. blow out this evening.

The lumber business on local railroads.

A change in lumber weighing at Toledo.

Street car men meet and appoint a committee.

Three gentlemen working the city in a novel way.

UNITED STATES.

An oil ship destroyed at sea.

A bloody duel fought at Erie.

The Sharon will case once more.

Chief Justice Fuller on politics.

Work of the lightning at Clyde, O.

The Farmers' alliance wheat corner.

The skeleton in the Booth cottage.

Situation among the Tennessee miners.

Laura Schirmer's trials before the sultan.

The mystery of the Heckavarria murder solved.

The old warship Brooklyn burned off Nut Island.

National glass blowers to meet in Rochester.

A woman chastises her husband at Asbury Beach.

Two girls who wanted to tramp from Cleveland to Buffalo.

Washington republicans watching their brethren fight in Ohio.

District of Columbia negroes want representation at the fair.

The seized Maine fishermen may have been in Canadian waters.

Three parties will have state tickets in the field this fall in Nebraska.

Neidringhaus to import contract labor to make the campaign badges.

Foreign contract labor to be imported to run Niedringhaus' tin plate mills.

FOREIGN.

Flour $28 a barrel in Brazil.

Jack the Ripper still at large.

Hippolyte defends his bloody deeds.

Russian Jews assaulted and killed in Palestine.

The Chinese dynasty on the eve of being overthrown.

The royal romance of Prince Ferdinand.

Mercier's plain statement on trade with Canada.

Progress made by the American world's fair commissioners.

NO HOPE FOR PARNELL.

His Latest Begging Mission a Failure.

J. F. Fox Returns to Dublin to Tell What He Accomplished While Traveling in Cog.

Dublin, July 24.—J. F. Fox, member of parliament for the Tullamore division of Kings county, landed yesterday at Queenstown from America. He declares that the Irish-Americans have promised to send $15,000 to the McCarthy Irish party by next September.

Mr. Fox reports that Parnell is politically dead in America. The delegates he sent over there have nothing to do but assist in the funeral procession. The doctor's mission was a still hunt.

In most of the cities he visited he went under an assumed name.

As a matter of fact, he left behind him but two branches of the new organization, one in New York, the other in Philadelphia, and neither of them has 50 members.

The only money he obtained was the proceeds of the Dillon and O'Brien meeting held in New York last November. The failure of the Parnell mission is attributed to the sudden withdrawal of the anti-triangle Irish-Americans when they discovered the negotiations with the man accused of being the chief instigator in Cronin's murder.

It is likely that some startling revelations may be forthcoming if Parnell undertakes the vindicating business in Baltimore.

The league convention opened here yesterday with a large attendance. Mr. Parnell, who was the presiding officer, was warmly cheered.

Referring to Mr. Balfour's promise, as outlined, of a local government bill for Ireland, Mr. Parnell said that he would join with Mr. Timothy Healy in making it as comprehensive as possible.

The convention adopted a programme, which includes manhood sufferage, land law reform and the reinstatement of evicted tenants.

During the course of the debate Mr. Parnell charged the Healyites with anxiety to take office, and urged the Irish members of Parliment to take the most strict pledges not to accept office until Ireland had the most complete powers over her own destinies.

California's Fair Exhibit.

Sacramento, Cal., July 24.—State Controller Colgan doubts the constitutionality of the legislative act appropriating $300,000 for California's exhibit at the world's fair, and has in consequence refused to draw his warrant for the amount due as office rent for the California world's fair commissioners. The controller wishes the supreme court to decide the question before he pays out any money.

THE JEWS AT JAFFA.

The Pilgrims' Progress Made Hazardous.

Assaulted in the Streets and Left Dead.

Palestine Has no Use for the Russian Exiles.

Hunting a Wife for Prince Ferdinand.

Honors Paid to the French Flag by Russia a Topic of Comment in Paris—Jack the Ripper Still at Large.

London, July 24.—A telegram from Constantinople says that a serious anti-Jewish riot has taken place at Jaffa, where for some time past Russian Jews have been arriving in large numbers, despite the imperative orders received by the authorities from the porte that no Jew be permitted to land, except those going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and these only upon a solemn agreement to return within a reasonable period.

The expelled Russian Jews who were refused admission into any of the countries abutting upon Russia took advantage of the pilgrimage clause in the Turkish order of prohibition and entered Turkish territory in such large numbers as to at once arouse the suspicion that a large majority of the "pilgrims" were imigrants of a most undesirable kind.

Accordingly the authorities absolutely refused to admit any more of them, whether pilgrims or not, and the Jews stood firmly on their religious rights, which they declared had been respected by the government at Constantinople and could not be ignored by any of the sultan's subordinates.

The letter did ignore them, however, an a savage fight ensued necessitating a considerable reinforcement of the local military before the disturbance was quelled. In the melee a number of the Jews were killed and a much larger number injured and several soldiers were hurt.

Advices from Sofia state that deep interest is felt in the Bulgarian capital in the outcome of the Coburg family council, which it is expected will be held at the estate of Archduke Joseph in Hungary in a few days.

The meeting is understood to most deeply concern Prince Ferdinand inasmuch as it is believed to have been called to discuss the matrimonial prospects of the Bulgarian ruler.

Prince Ferdinand and his mother are to be present, and the Princess Stephanie, widow of Prince Rudolph of Austria, and her mother, the queen of the Belgians, will also attend together with several others connected by birth or marriage with the Coburg family.

Current gossip has it that the real purpose of the gathering is to discuss the possibility of a matrimonial alliance between Ferdinand and Stephanie, an event which would require sanction of the emperor and empress of Austria, the king and queen of the Belgians, and probably arouse the opposition of many other courts.

The Paris papers are filled with expressions of pleasure at the reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt, though everything was carried out in accordance with the program previously announced, which of course detracts from its importance as an event of special significance.

A few of the more conservative journals content themselves with thanking the Russian government for its honors to the French flag and its courtesies to the French officers, but the more volatile of the French editors profess to see in the extension of courtesies to the French fleet strong tendency to the inevitable Franco-Russian offensive and defensive alliance.

Though the latter view is expressed chiefly by Journals of little or no influence it is by far the most popular, even among persons of admitted political standing and sagacity.

The horrible murders of women reported to have occurred in Marseilles has revived the Jack-the-ripper excitement in London, the popular belief which is shared by several of the Scotland Yard people who have been interviewed on the subject, being that the veritable Jack has turned up in the French seaport. This circumstance, too, revives the theory originally formed that the murderer is a sailor.

Warships Aground.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Upon nearing Cronstadt the French ironclads Marceau and Marengo, the latter the flagship of Admiral Gervais, ran aground. The Marceau was floated and proceeded with the others, but the Marengo remained fast for some time. The fleets did not salute each other as they could not do so in the absence of the flagship.

Special Sale

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

All our Black Cheviot Blazers for $2.90 Each.

All our Light and Fancy Jackets at a corresponding reduction.

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE

And see to it that it shines from one of those Elegant New Lamps that

J. J. FREEMAN

is just putting on the market. Rich "Onyx and Gold," "First Empire," "Oxydized Silver," and and all the new finishes.

Magnificent Onyx Tables, Mirrors, Etc. If you wish to look at beautiful goods, at summer prices, come in and we

WILL CLOSE AT 6:30.

WILL HELP YOU.

AN OIL SHIP ON FIRE.

The Crew Rescued With Difficulty.

Philadelphia, July 24.—The British bark Syringa, Capt. Baker, which left this port on Tuesday, bound for Vigo, Spain, caught fire and was partially destroyed off the Fourteen Fathom bank light yesterday morning.

The captain, his officers and crew were rescued by the tug Reliance, although the second mate and two of the seamen were severely scorched about the hands while battling with the flames.

The Syringa cleared the custom house here last Monday laden with 22,000 cases of crude petroleum, aggregating 220,000 gallons and valued at $17,600. She sailed on the following day. Her destination was Vigo.

She was commanded by Capt. Joseph Baker, an Englishman, who was accompanied by his wife and two children, and by Miss Day, of this city, who was going abroad as companion to the captain's wife.

Capt. Baker lives at Liverpool, where his vessel was also listed. The Syringa was built at New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, in 1873. She was 145 feet 5 inches long, 32 feet 6 inches beam, and her depth of hold was 18 feet 5 inches. She was a three decked wooden vessel and was valued at $15,000, which, coupled with the entire destruction of the cargo, makes the loss over $32,000, covered by a fair amount of insurance.

WILL MAKE THE ECHOES RING.

Great Statesmen to Take the Stump for Campbell.

Columbus, July 24.—From a semi-official source it is learned that Gov. Campbell has requested that ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Gen. Palmer, of Illinois; Gov. Peck, of Wisconsin; Gov. Boies, of Iowa; Senator Voorhees and Senator Vance, be invited to take part in the Ohio campaign. From two to six speeches are expected from each of these gentlemen.

CAUSED BY A WOMAN.

A Bloody Duel Fought in Erie Yesterday.

One Man Used a Knife and the Other a Revolver—Both Now in the Hospital.

Erie, Pa., July 24.—Robert Caruthers, of Baltimore, and Lewis Derry, of Buffalo, railroad men, fought a duel here yesterday with a knife and a revolver.

The men had been good friends, but became rivals, both being in love with the same young woman.

Yesterday they met and immediately drew weapons, Derry having a knife and Caruthers a revolver.

Derry's keen blade swept across Caruthers' face, cutting off an ear and opening his face to the bone. Caruthers' shot Derry, but they closed in and fought with terrible desperation. Derry was wounded in the groin. His rival was desperately wounded. Both men are now in a hospital.

THEY SEND THEM TO THE PEN

How New Jersey Treats Crooked Election Officials.

Jersey City, N. J., July 24.—John P. Murray and Patrick McGrah, two of the convicted election officials, were to-day sentenced to 16 months in state prison. Five other convicted election officers who were recommended by the jury to the court's mercy, will be sentenced next Thursday.

THE SHARON WILL CASE.

Another Woman With a Bundle of Letters.

The Interested Parties Claim She Can Publish Them if She So Desires.

San Francisco, July 24.—Publication was made yesterday of the fact that a bundle of letters written by Justice Field and Francis J. Newlands, Senator Sharon's son-in-law, and bearing on peculiar procedure in the Sharon divorce case, were in the hands of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, the landlady of Newland's confidential agent, Charles Livingstone.

It is said that the woman wants $50,000 for these letters, as she declares they are worth that money should she deliver them to Sarah Althea. She claims that they reveal many promising transactions in the Sharon case, especially after the senator's death, but young Sharon and Newlands both assert that no such letters are in existence. Justice Fields also says that she may print any letters of his which she holds.

The case excites much attention here because of the mystery that has always hung around the Sharon case, and because of the general belief that the court was influenced by Sharon money.

THE JURY STILL OUT.

No Verdict Yet Reached in the Elliott Case.

Columbus, July 24.—At 2 p. m. the jury in the Elliott murder case is still out. There is so much evidence and so many exhibits to examine that they may not report before night.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

A Moral, Political and Semi-Religious Fraud.

President Partridge, of the Pharmaceutical Association, Bitterly Denounces It.

Portland, Me., July 24.—President Partridge in his annual address at the meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical association yesterday vigorously denounced the prohibition laws of the state.

He said, in part, owing to the prohibition laws of the state, the apothecary who would fulfill his duties towards the medical profession, the invalid and the public, has found himself confronted with the statutes of prohibition. If alcoholic stimulants are prescribed and he fills such prescriptions, his legal place of residence is the county jail and in addition thereto his pocketbook should be legally mulcted of a handsome sum.

"Prohibition," he said, "after nearly half a century's trial in Maine, has proved a moral, political semi-religious fraud."

Flour at $28 a Barrel.

London, July 24.—A Buenos Ayres letter says: "Intense distress prevails here among the poor. Prices are advancing rapidly. A barrel of flour has within a month risen from $18 in paper to $28.50. Men are frequently seen picking food from offal heaps. Business people blame English bankers for their policy in propping up the Barings, and thus protracting the crisis. Public feeling is bitter against the English, and British flags displayed in honor of national fetes are torn down.

To Prison for Five Years.

Greenfield, Mass., July 24.—Judge Sherman in the superior court to-day sentenced C. Mason Moody, the defaulting county treasurer, to five years in state prison at hard labor.

HE HAS A DEFENSE.

The Haytian President Defines His Position.

Vigorous Measures to Down the Conspiracy.

The President of the Black Republic Claims to Have Broken All Opposition and Restored Peace.

New York, July 24.—A correspondent at Port-au-Prince has interviewed Hippolyte and here are some of the utterances he is said to have made: "In the differances which have arisen between Hayti and the United States concerning Mole St. Nicholas, my country has not been to blame. The United States bases its claim on the stregth of an alleged promise made during a revolutionary period.

"This government maintains that no promise was ever made to cede Haytian territory to the United States or any other foreign power for any purpose whatever.

"The constitution of Hayti most positively prohibits that. Such being the case, the Haytian government will most decidedly refuse permission to the United States or to any other government to establish itself on a single foot of territory in this country.

"The United States government has not met us in the spirit of fairness which we had expected. Instead of allowing negotiations in connection with Mole St. Nicholas, to be conducted through the regular and distinct diplomatic channel, it dispatched a distinguished and able admiral of the navy to Port-au-Prince together with a number of powerful war vessels, and by the manner in which the American naval representatives presented his side of the question, we obtained the opinion that the United States government was not acting in such good faith as we had been led to expect.

"The Haytian people formed the idea that the purpose of the United States was to gain Mole St. Nicholas and once having obtained it, would seek to obtain more Haytian territory from time to time until our independence became most seriously threatened.

"Certainly the presence of a number of American war vessels was not reassuring to this government and gave support to the views which we had formed respecting the intentions of your government."

President Hippolyte was asked to express his views on the affair of May 28, in which so many lives were lost. The president, speaking very calmly but in a decided tone, said:

"When a nation finds its existence threatened and its authority attacked it is in duty bound to protect itself and to take steps to insure its safety and to subdue its enemies. That the United States government took this view of the question is proven by the late war between the north and south and by its action at the time of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

"I regret most sincerely the events of May 28 and the succeeding days, but there was no other course possible for us to take than that which we adopted. The life of the government and its chief was most seriously threatened. Here was a large band of conspirators prepared to assassinate the chief executive on his way from church.

"These friends, lost to all sense of humanity, intended not only to murder him in ambush, but in shooting him would have killed dozens of innocent persons who would have been in the immediate vicinity, for in performing the deed they did not intend to trust to one or two shots to accomplish it.

"Is that fair and honorable fighting which willfully and openly causes the death of dozens of helpless women and children, such as surrounded me on the way from church on May 28?

"Had Americans or other foreign citizens happened to have been near me at the moment when the assassins intended to murder me they also would have lost their lives most probably by reason of the flying bullets, although blameless of any offense.

"Had the conspirators succeeded in shooting me a reign of terror would have at once followed.

"The desperate class of people who exist in all communities, and who join any movement which promises loot would have joined the conspirators and setting fire to the town in dozens of places, would have murdered, robbed and plundered generally.

"Foreign residents, as well as natives would have suffered. The seriousness of the situation demanded the most vigorous action, and only prompt and decisive measures stopped what promised to be a most bloody reign of terror.

"The execution of those persons whose lives were forfeited in accordance with the rules of martial law, much as it was to be regretted, undoubtedly saved the lives of hundreds of innocent people who have fallen in the fearful strife which would surely have followed, had the conspirators succeeded in removing the President of the republic.

"Every government is in duty bound obliged to protect itself from the attacks of its enemies. If it fails to do so it is false to the trust reposed in it by the

"What would the United States Government have done under such conditions as those which arose at Port-au-Prince on May 28? Vigorous measures would also have been adopted I feel quite sure. How much more necessary, then, was it for us to take decided action when our population is of such a different nature than people whom it represents.

"Happily peace is now entirely restored and we look forward to increased prosperity for Hayti, but the safest way to insure peace in a country is to prepare for emergencies and this the Haytian Government has done thoroughly. I believe the tranquility of Hayti is fully restored."

CANADA CALLS IT TREASON.

Mercier's Plain Statement on Trade.

He Hopes Soon to See the Two Countries Booming Under Reciprocity.

Montreal, July 24.—Premier Mercier was given a grand reception here last night. A great procession escorted Mercier through the streets. It was one triumphant pageant, and the hundred thousand odd who lined the route, kept up a continuous cheering.

While en route to the city Premier Mercier cordially received a representative of the United Press. He said:

"I am more than pleased to see a representative of the press of the United States come to welcome me home.

"The United States is dear to me, for I have many friends there. I admire your people, your nation and your institutions, and I think that I can safely say that the day is not far distant when, though we many live under different flags, under different systems of governments, yet we will be one people, as we should be under reciprocity."

WILL BE LYNCHED.

A Brute Negro Who Has a Poor Show for His Neck.

Austin, Tex., July 24.—Early yesterday morning Albert Altman, a negro 25 years of age, entered the bedroom of Miss Mary Zimmerman, daughter of a farmer living a few miles south of Taylor, and chloroformed the young woman and a little sister who was sleeping with her.

The negro then outraged Mary, and it is believed was preparing to assault her sister, when Mary, partially recovering from her stupor, screamed for her father and the negro fled. He was pursued by neighbors, and after a chase of several miles was captured and placed in jail. It is believed he will be lynched.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Negro Who Persisted in Running Off with His Stepdaughter.

Belton, Tex., July 23.—About a week ago B. Wilkerson eloped with his stepdaughter. He was arrested at Lorena, Tex., and brought back.

Last Thursday night the affair culminated in a double murder. Wilkerson shot and killed his wife and then taking hold of his stepdaughter attempted to carrie her off. Her cries brought some of the neighbors to her rescue, and as one of them, W. Hamilton, got within 10 feet of him, Wilkerson shot him dead. All concerned are negroes. The sheriff and a large posse are in pursuit of the murderer, and if he captured will be lynched.

Will Peddle No More Drinks.

St. Louis, July 24. — This afternoon George Anderson, a saloonkeeper on St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, walked across the street to where Dennis Ryan, a rival saloonkeeper, was standing, and drawing a revolver shot Ryan through the heart, killing him instantly.

Anderson then retraced his steps to the rear of his saloon, where he fired three shots into his head, blowing out his brains.

No cause is known for the murder and suicide. The men were apparently good friends.

Had a Narrow Escape.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 24.—George Cook, son of the Philadelphia hosiery manufacturer, while out sailing on the ocean yesterday morning with two companions, had his boat struck by a sudden squall and capsized. They hung to the sides of the boat until their cries for help attracted the attention of Capt. George Quinn, of the yacht Seawright, who went to their assistance and succeeded in bringing them in. When rescued they were nearly exhausted and could not have held on much longer.

TO CORNER THE WHEAT.

Gigantic Scheme of the Farmers' Alliance.

Its Members are Going Into the Same Business They Denounce Others for Doing.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.—St. Paul has been made the headquarters of a national government by the united farmers' alliances of the country, to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States.

At No. 317 Wabash street for several days a large force of employes has been engaged in sending out circulars with the view of having not only the alliance men of the United States, but all classes of farmers keep back their wheat crop until the bears have all been killed off and prices have been advanced to a high point.

In other words the alliance press bureau, the reform press bureau and state press bureau are working together, endeavoring to unite the farmers of the United States in a gigantic wheat trust in which the producers shall be the stockholders, and by which the speculators and wheat buyers will be squeezed to the wall.

At the head of the movement, which has its headquarters in St. Paul, is George M. Muller, editor of the State, and a prominent alliance man.

A circular reciting the benefits of combination and urging the formation of the "trust" has been made public. The circular estimates the wheat crop of 1891 in the United States at 500,000,000 bushels.

These promoters the farmers' wheat trust believe that four-fifths of this wheat can be held back by the farmers for from four to eight weeks, by which it is thought that prices will have gone skyward. Lists bearing the names of secretaries of every alliance in the United States are now in the hands of Mr. Muller, and the circulars have been sent to the alliances of all the eastern wheat grow ing states, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, and to part of the remaining wheat growing states.

BLAINE AND CLEVELAND.

Chief Justice Fuller Talks on the Coming Campaign.

San Francisco, July 24.—Chief Justice Fuller, who is at Tacoma, said in an interview Wednesday: "There is a great deal of talk about Blaine in the east as a presidential candidate, and the man from Maine is plainly the leader of the party.

Harrison's administration has been successful, but I believe a great deal of its popularity is due to Mr. Blaine. He is a remarkable man, and it would not surprise me to see Blaine and Cleveland leaders of the next great political battle."

THE NEBRASKA MUDDLE.

Supreme Court Ruling to Go Unheeded.

Democrats, Republicans and Alliance Parties Nominate Full Tickets This Fall.

Omaha, Neb., July 24. — The muddle growing out of the unseating of Gov. Boyd in favor of Thayer by the supreme court is being thickened by active preparations of the Alliance and democratic parties to have gubernatorial candidates in the field this fall, though the supreme court has virtually declared that Thayer holds over until next year at the regular election.

But in the face of this Alliance and democratic politicians are preparing for the fight with a view also of electing a chief justice who will then sustain their individual party views when the case is again brought before the supreme court.

This legal fight will overshadow anything of the kind in the history of the country.

It was like the explosion of a bomb in state politics when Chairman Watson, of the state republican committee, announced that his party would have a candidate in the field also. Watson is receiving many letters of inquiry from all parts of the state in regard to whether or not the committee will recommend the election of a governor this fall.

Mr. Watson has taken the opinions of many prominent lawyers throughout the state, and their ideas are so varied that the question has been submitted to the attorney general of the state, who will give his opinion in a few days.

"At first," said Mr. Watson, "I was of the opinion that John M. Thayer could legally hold over, but since carefully reading up on the law and counseling with the leading lawyers, I am satisfied that it will be perfectly proper to go ahead and elect a governor this fall."

Killed by an Explosion.

Plattsmouth, Neb., July 24.—Charles Hassemeyer and John Hardman were killed and a number injured by an explosion in the round house of the Burlington & Missouri railroad last night. The concussion was felt throughout the city. The round house was demolished and the ruins caught fire, but the flames were quickly quenched.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

Much Progress Made—The New Road Soon To Be Opened.

Washington, July 24.—Word has been received by the bureau of American republics that the Monterey & Mexican Gulf railroad will be opened in a few days to the Mexican gulf port north of Tampico.

Mazatlan, the largest city in the republic on the Pacific coast, has been decided on as the western terminus, an extension of the road having been the concession secured. The railroad will thus become a trans-continental line.

The first rail was laid March 24, 1890, and since that time the city of Monterey has shown marked improvement. The road traverses one of the richest agricultural and mineral districts in the republic and many sugar and cotton planters are now engaged in developing the country along the line.

The length of the road from Tampico to Mazatlan will be about 1,250 miles, of which about half is completed. The government has spent and will spend several millions in improvizing the habor at Tampico, which is three-quarters of a mile wide with water deep enough for any draught of vessel and steps are now being taken to do the same at Mazatlan, where it is said the best harbor on the Pacific coast south of San Fracisco can be made.

National Glass Blowers.

St. Louis, July 24.—The national glass blowers to-day decided to hold the next annual convention in Rochester, N. Y. The election of officers will take place this evening.

ROYAL LOVE ROMANCE.

The Betrothed of Crown Prince Ferdinand.

How the Future King of Roumania Was Attracted by a Maid of Honor.

Bucharest, July 24.—Crown Prince Ferdinand, of Roumania, has abandoned his decision to marry Mlle. Vacaresco, in deference to the persistent opposition of the king and his ministers.

Prince Ferdinand, nephew of Karl von Hohenzollern, king of Roumania and heir presumptive to the throne, is now suffering from the exigencies of what is called the "raison d'Etat," or state policy. Political passions and reciprocal jealousies of factions have always ruled to such an extent in Roumania as to prevent the peaceful development of the country even after the provinces of Wallachia and Moldzvia were released from the Turkish yoke and united under the name of Roumania.

The families or clans of boyards incessantly fought against one another in order to secure the supreme power.

Finally the Berlin congress put an end to these internecine quarrels by appointing Karl von Hohenzollern prince of Roumania in 1878, and he was proclaimed king in 1881.

The country has been quiet and prosperous since that time. The boyard families have lost their political importance, and it was tacitly agreed, as an article of the Roumanian state code, that the sovereign or his heir presumptive should not marry a Roumanian woman. It was feared that her family might take advantage of her elevated position to undertake some political intrigues, or, at least, to pretend to some domination over the other great families of the country.

Such are the motives which have caused the ministers of King Karl I. and the political leaders to protest against the intended marriage of his nephew—for he has no son—with Mlle. Helen Vacaresco, a lady of honor of the queen.

The latter is known as a remarkable writer and poet, who has won wide and well-merited celebrity under the nom de plume of "Carmen Sylva." The radical, or rather republican organ, the Romanul, of Bucharest, is the only paper which has pleaded in favor of the two lovers sacrificed by the "raison d'Etat."

Nothing disparaging has ever been said about the modest and beautiful Mlle. Vacaresco, and no allusion is made even to the recent affair in which her father and brother were unwilling implicated.

It has already been told how young Vacaresco, a secretary to his father, who is still Roumanian ambassador at Vienna, was forced to leave the ball-room of the German embassy for having accompanied to the hall a lady whose presence was obnoxious to Princess von Reuss, the wife of the German ambassador at the Austrian court.

The young man was exonerated from any intentional breach of etiquette by a tribunal of honor, and his father was dissuaded from provoking to a duel the Prince of Reuss, who could not fight with the son, his inferior in diplomatic rank.

The match between Prince Ferdinand and Mlle. Vacaresco is approved openly by the Roumanian Queen. The young Prince has been sent away from Bucharest to reside in the castle of Sigmaringen.

BACK TO WORK.

The Trouble on the Big Four to Be Arbitrated.

Springfield, O., July 24.—The Big Four yardmen are jubilant over their success in the strike here.

Owing to the action of Superintendent Rose they returned to work, Gerey and Knott, who circulated the petition for increased wages, being among the number. The two named are to work until an investigation is made.

The claims of each are to be submitted to an arbitration committee. It is now learned that had the men not returned to work the whole system would have been tied up.

Ed Stiver, freight conductor, who was discharged for refusing to do some switching, was afterwards reinstated because he is an O. P. C. man. The switchmen have asked for the Cincinnati scale of wages, and for an answer to the same by July 25.

Had to Close Down.

Middlesborough, Ky., July 24.—The Daily Herald has suspended. Its managers have lost several thousand dollars in three months. The paper was started about the first of May, and O. O. Hall, of Cincinnati Graphic fame, was the conspicuous figure. The paper recently lost the United Press service and this, followed by other minor reverses, caused the suspension.

IT JUMPED OVER TOLEDO.

A Disastrous Storm at Defiance Last Night.

Crops Badly Damaged, Trees Stripped of Their Fruit, and Much Injury Caused.

Defiance, July 24.—(Special)—A disastrous wind and hail storm prevailed about seven miles north of this city last evening at 6 o'clock.

Fences and small buildings were blown to the ground and growing crops driven into the earth.

The path of the storm was about three miles wide and the course from west to east.

The fruit in the trail of the storm is destroyed, the trees being stripped of their verdure.

The corn, which was looking finely, was mown completely down and the crop totally destroyed.

Near Okolona a threshing machine was upset and broken all to pieces.

Wagons on the road were overturned and broken.

The hail stones that fell were large and a terrific gale prevailed.

It is conceded to be the most disastrous storm that has visited this vicinity for years.

GREAT IS THEIR GALL,

And Greater Still is Their Perfidy.

The Republican Party's Mask Pulled Off.

Contract Alien Labor to be Imported Into This Country in Order to Execute the Tin Plate Fake.

Washington, July 24.—(Special)—The republican party, body and soul, if it has any soul, is in league with the financial monsters to sap out the life of the workingmen in order that the mansions of the millionaires may increase, and the pocket books of the owners grow more plethoric.

Such is the startling state of affairs that dawned on the Bee Washington correspondent as he went from department to department this morning.

The republican party has made a great amount of noise about the McKinley bill, and how it was to increase wages by diversifying industries, and how it was to furnish work for the laborer in the great tin mills of the future.

The Bee's telegraphic columns have teemed with statements of facts which have shown plainly that the tin plate mills were a delusion and a snare, and that all the plate the republican party intends to manufacture is enough to supply campaign badges.

It is on a par with the usual bloviating tactics of the party, and the recent developments in Washington only add to the proof that the workingman must find relief outside of its ranks.

American labor costs money.

It is right that it should.

The American laborer is the foundation of the greatest government in the world.

But the republican politician loves the laboring man only for his votes, and never neglects an opportunity to grind him down to the lowest notch.

Neidringhaus, the great apostle of the Tin Soldier of Ohio, has been called upon to furnish a quantity of campaign tin and he immediately, following the practice of his party, drops the American laborer from his view and hunts for his help among the "pauper labor" of the old world.

He has applied to the commissioner of immigration, and that gentleman, Hon. D. W. Owen, to-day informed him that a clause was injected into the alien contract labor bill to purposely fit his case, and foreign contract labor can be brought into this country to dip the plates into the foreign tin, in order that the republican party can go on in its good Lord good devil policy.

Neidringhaus is fast perfecting his plans to import enough foreigners to carry out the dictates of his party.

ORDERED HIS OWN COFFIN.

Suicide of a Cripple Who Became Despondent by His Losing Employment.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 24.—George Herring, a laborer 56 old, shot himself through the head yesterday and died.

Last Monday he went to an undertaker in this city and ordered a hundred dollar coffin for himself, saying that he would need it in a few days and he wanted the best in the shop.

Herring was a teamster in the employ of Olds' Wheel works for many years. When the works were shut down two months ago by orders of the Wheel trust Herring lost his employment, and on account of his being a cripple was unable to procure other work. This led to despondency, drink, and finally to self destruction.

HAD A LIVELY TUSSLE.

A Woman's Rage at a Bathing Beach.

She Could Not Endure Seeing Her Husband Cavorting With a Handsome Young Girl.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 24.—There was any amount of fun and excitement on the beach yesterday morning. It was at Bradley's Fourth avenue pavilion.

Bathers were startled by seeing a woman fully dressed in street clothing rush into the surf. She made toward a man who was bathing with a pretty young lady not far from the shore.

She reached him. Then the fun began. The woman grabbed the man by the shoulders, at the same time showering all sorts of abuse upon him. The man left his fair companion and came readily to the shore, but on the way the woman hit him repeatedly, and hit hard and straight.

Then she sailed in tooth and nail and left many marks and cuts and scratches on the man's face and arms.

On the beach she continued her attack, screaming wildly in her rage and reproaching him for neglecting her for another woman. The man was Charles A. Baker, a prominent New Yorker, and the woman was his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker came here nearly a week ago, accompanied by their three children. Tuesday morning Mr. Baker went in bathing with a young lady whose father owns a cottage here. Mrs. Baker did not like this.

She went to Ocean Grove and saw Mr. Baker's father, who is a prominent minister there. The Rev. Dr. Baker talked with his son about the matter. Yesterday morning Mrs. Baker said she was going to New York to do some shopping. She started evidently for the railroad station. She did not board the cars, however, but went directly to the beach and her expectations were soon realized.

Mr. Baker came down with the young lady and went into the water. For some time the wife watched and waited in silence and when her wrath had risen to its highest notch, in she started, clothing and all. The friends of the Bakers soon separated them and begged them to go back to their hotel.

GLADSTONE VICTORY.

The Wisbech Division of Cambridge Returns a Liberal.

London, July 24.—The election yesterday held in the Wisbech division of Cambridge for a member of parliament to fill the seat in the house of commons made vacant by the recent resignation by reason of ill-health of Capt. Charles William Selwyn (conservative), resulted in a most pronounced victory for the liberal party. In a total poll of 7,698 votes Mr. Arthur Brand (Gladstone-liberal) was elected by a majority of 260, he receiving 3,979 votes as against 3,719 cast for his conservative opponent, Mr. Surr Duncan.

In the preceding election in the Wisbech division 7,251 votes were polled, of which Capt. Charles William Selyn (conservative), received 4,169, and John Rigby, Q. C. (Gladstone-liberal), 3,082—a conservative majority of 1,087.

The canvass has been a most active one, both parties having worked night and day for success. An especial effort was made by the conservatives to win over the franchises of the workingmen, but their votes as well as those of the non-conformists went almost entirely to the liberal candidate.

The successful candidate, Mr. Arthur Brand, is the son of the late speaker, Lord Hampden.

PRETTY LAURA SCHIRMER.

The Life of an American Prima Donna.

The Career of a Beautiful Woman Made Known.

Brought Before the Sultan of Turkey and Made to Sing and Dance Until She Fell Exhausted.

Boston, July 24.—Few Boston opera singers have had a more romantic career than the young prima donna known some years ago in local musical circles as Laura Schirmer.

Many sensational accounts of her experiences abroad have gained widespread circulation through the papers of this country, and the following accurate sketch of her European career, prepared from well substantiated statements, will be read with great interest.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, 1869, a 7-year-old, pretty, blue-eyed child, with fair curly hair, and wearing a huge crimson sash over a short white open-worked frock, was lifted on to the music stool which stood before a grand pianoforte in Chickering hall, Boston.

This child was Laura Marguerite Schirmer, and it was her first appearance in public. On this occasion the infant phenomenon played several difficult piano solos, and in addition sang songs by Schubert and Mendelssohn. Her reception was most encouraging, for she was applauded by the public and praised by the critics.

The precocious talents of Laura Schirmer developed rapidly. Although under the best instructors, she appeared to play the organ and piano by instinct,and she could perform and sing the most difficult music at sight. She also could improvise the most elaborate pieces from a single musical phrase or theme given her.

After hearing Nilsson or Patti sing, she would repeat note for note their most difficult and intricate cadeazas. Later on Mlle. Schirmer paid repeated visits to Europe with her mother, and while there had the immense advantage of studying under the leading professors of Leipzig, Berlin and Vienna.

On February 9, 1879, she made her pearance in New York at a concert with Franz Rummel, the celebrated pianist. Mlle. Schirmer sang on this occasion Mozart's "Vedrai Carino," "Die Rose," by Spohr, and "Raff's Serenade," with such distinction that she was at once engaged for grand opera.

Her debut took place at the Globe theater, Boston, in Auber's "Les Diamants de la Couronne," under the direction of Mr. Stetson, in November, 1879. Having carefully studied her role under Charles R. Adams, the famous tenor of the Vienne opera house, Mlle Schirmer fairly electrified all Boston in this opera.

Max Strakosch, the well-known impresario of Mme. Adelina Patti, who had come from New York expressly to hear Mlle. Schirmer, immediately engaged to appear in New York the following season.

Continuing her study of grand opera under that able professor, Charles R. Adams, who was so delighted with his talented pupil that he taught her "con amore, her repertoire before another year had elapsed embraced "Lucia," "Faust," "Somnambula," "Fra Diavolo" and other operas.

After her successful engagement with Mr. Strakosch was terminated, Mlle. Schirmer, fired with an ambitious desire to make a name in Europe, left New York for Italy, where the well-known tenor, Arthur Byron (whom Mlle. Schirmer married; Mr. Byron died in 1889), and other artists had been engaged to sing. After studying in Milan, she made her European debut at Pisa on February 17, 1884, as Lucia, with great success.

All the principal Italian cities were then visited in succession, and Mlle. Schirmer, now Mrs. Byron, won for herself a host of warm admirers, "La belle Americaine," as they called her, being always received with acclamation.

It must be mentioned that the young prima donna had taken her first two Christian names, Marguerite Laura, and changed them to Margherita Lauri, and it was under this name that she was known throughout Italy as a favorite and highly successful singer.

It would require more space than there is at disposal to detail the various engagements and the numerous successes Laura Schirmer met with in Italy, Russia, Germany and Turkey, which countries were visited by her and her husband, and where both singers proclaimed their right to be classified as singers of high rank. This was particularly the case in Russia, where the famous Rubinstein himself conducted at the concerts where Laura Schirmer was the star prima donna.

In Turkey, however, she and her husband were singularly unfortunate, for the impresario who had engaged them became bankrupt soon after the season commenced, and their visit was likely to prove fruitless.

Mlle. Schirmer, however, had already made a host of friends and admirers. These rallied round her, and formed theselves into a committee, and placed her at the head of the direction of the opera.

Then Laura Schirmer's marvellous ability found full scope, for not only did she direct the rehearsals and general administration of the opera herself, but her genius was displayed in the variety of operatic characters she performed, which taxed her versatility, but did not prove beyond her powers.

Her audiences comprised all the foreign ambassadors accredited to the Porte and their families, the secretaries of embassies, the grand viziers, pashas, and those in high authority. Every nationality was to be found at her performances, and it was therefore a marvellous accomplishment for this indefatigable artist to have attracted and satisfied the most difficult and critical audiences night after night.

Mlle. Schirmer's artistic triumphs and exploits had reached the ears of Abdul Hamid II., and he commanded her to appear before him. The sultan rules with an iron hand over those who cater for his amusement and entertainment.

It is a well known fact that male artists are rarely permitted to sing before him, while female atists are never allowed to do so, owing to the peculiar laws which govern this monarch's life.

Curiosity to hear the prima donna, of whom all Constantinople was speaking and praising, caused the sultan to break this hitherto inviolable law.

It was with fear and trembling that Laura Schirmer, escorted by the grand vizer, the chief eunuch and other high officials, was ushered into the sultan's presence. In a dead silence she commenced to sing. At the termination of each selection the sultan nodded his head.

Not a word was spoken. Nervous and frightened she continued singing, and the Sultan continued nodding andnodding until the prima donna had sung her entire concert repertoire, numbering nearly 30 selections of various kinds.

Thoroughly exhausted, Laura Schirmer remained standing waiting for her dismissal. At a sign from the Sultan the grand vizier approached the Sultan and received an order. This order translated into French was then transmitted by the grand chamberlain to Mlle. Schirmer as follows: "His majesty commands you to sing this Turkish song," a composition being handed to her at the same time. Without a moment's rest the Sultan gave the signal, and Laura Schirmer sang the melody and words, she having fortunately learned sufficient Turkish to enable her o undergo this ordeal.

For the first time the monarch smiled his approbation. Then cam ethe final test; the vizier again approached the Sultan, and again a message was transmitted to the singer.

"His majesty commands you to dance," ras the order. This, it need hardly be said, was a trying moment for the prima donna.

Mlle. Schirmer, however, commenced to waltz, the Sultan the while keeping time by clapping his hands, increasing its time quicker and quicker until the dancer, confused and giddy, tumbled against a court official, who kept her from falling on the ground.

The sultan gave her 10,000 piastres in gold, a diamond ring and a pair of slippers, and appointed her court singer to the imperial ottoman court at a large salary.

This brilliant and exceptional honor however, brought the young prima donno the most bitter grief and suffering, for a paragraph appeared in the Petit Journal of Paris stating that Mlle. Schirmer and 13 favorites of the sultan had been poisoned in the harem by iced cream.

Of this the American newspapers made sensational matter, which gave great annoyance, not only to Laura Schirmer and her friends in Constantinople, but also to the sultan and his government, who were annoyed with diplomatic questionings and inquiries.

The consequence of this false statement made by the Paris paper and prompted by jealousy, was that the sultan stopped the life pension he had given Laura Schinmer and deprived her of the court appointment which he had bestowed upon her.

Before leaving Constantinople a grand benefit was organized for her, when all the embassadors and their wives and the great notables of Constantinople were present.

Mlle. Schirmer left the Turkish capital carrying with her the good will and friendship of all who knew her.

Arriving in Paris, she soon obtained a hearing at the Grand Opera, where it was arranged she should make her debut as Ophelia in "Hamlet," as soon as she had studied the character.

Placing herself under the tuition of the great maestro Sbriglia, she astonished him and the principal musical critics by her remarkable voice and artistic talent.

Prior, however, to her debut at the Grand Opera, she met Col. Henry Mapleson, who had been sent to Paris to engage her for opera in London.

Charmed by the grace, the talent and the beauty of the American prima donna the well known impresario made haste to secure the prize, preferring, however, to make the engagement a life one. They were accordingly married at the British embassy, Paris, on Tuesday, March 17, 1890, in presence of a large and distinguished company.

In private life Mme. Schirmer-Mapleson is no less charming than in public. She is essentially domestic, and loves her home. She excels in all feminine accomplishments, and is a wonderful linguist, speaking five languages.

Her friends declare that some of the songs and music she has composed are truly charming. When congratulated upon her artistic singing and playing, she laughingly exclaims: "I know just enough to realize that I have still much to learn." She is exceedingly frank, easy to get along with, thoroughly generous and good hearted. Neglecting no opportunity of rendering assistance when called upon, she is never so thoroughly happy as when giving her services in aid of charity or for the benefit of others.

THE SEIZED FISHERMEN.

They May Have Been in Canadian Water.

The Day Was Foggy and the Cutter Had no Head Range to Locate Them by.

Eastport, Me., July 24.—The sensation caused here by the capture of the fishing boats by the Canadian crusier Dream last week seems to have been unduly magnified. As Congressman Boutelle puts it: "The seven boats seized and carried off to St. Andrew's were those of Americans who were engaged in fishing off the town of Eastport, and only about three-fourths of a mile distant."

He also says—or his paper does—that the boundary line goes directly over the fishing ground where the boats were seized, and, as it was a foggy day, the crusier had no headland ranges to verify her exact position.

That it was foggy is correct enough, but it does not cover the whole ground. It is unfortunate that the day was foggy, that the boats were seized, and it is much more unfortunate that the boundary line comes so near the Eastport shore that the boats could be captured with even a show of right within less than a mile of their owner's homes.

The fact seems to be that the best fishing ground here is on Cochran's ledge, which is comparatively a shoal place in these deep waters. Boats from this shore and from Campobello alike frequent it, and are not too particular—and have not been for a long time—about keeping strictly on their own side of the intangible, invisible boundary line.

Capt. Pratt, of the Dream, is a man well spoken of by those who know him on this side of the border. He has made many seizures in the past, and has released the craft after throwing overboard their fish. This has been acknowledged to be a friendly proceeding on his part and he has never evinced any desire to be overbearing or to proceed to the extent of his rights or his power.

It is very probable that the leniency he has shown in the past, having led to some complaint from dissatisfied people on the Canadian side of the line, has something to do with his strictness in the present case. It seems he went out in the fog Thursday morning and caught these boats near the line; he says, naturally, on the British side, and there is a chance for an endless discussion; but there is hardly any excuse for talking as the congressman from this district did in his dispatch to Secretary Foster about "an attempt to annoy and harass Americans at a time when the Maine coast is most thronged with pleasure seekers from all parts of the country." That had nothing to do with the matter.

There have been other misrepresentations made in some Boston and other papers. It has been stated that the men from the seized boats were got on board the Dream treacherously, and when they found what had happened were on the point of throwing Capt. Pratt overboard. This is not true. If talk of that kind was made, it was by way of regret that they did not do so, and made after they had got home.

It is for the interest of everybody here that friendly relations should prevail with the people on the other side, and it is not just or wise to stir up excitement for personal or political ends over an affair which can so easily be settled.

The value of the boats seized was probably less than $200. That of the principle involved is, of course, not to be measured by dollars and cents. But the case is one for claim consideration, and that is what the people here desire and expect it will have.

They want justice done, and there is no such frenzied excitement here as has been represented in dispatches.

CHAT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Colored Population Want to Attend the Fair.

Washington, July 24.—The colored people of the south are making a great effort to secure the appointment of a colored commissioner of the world's fair to supervise a special exhibit to be made by the negroes of America. Travis Glascue, a prominent colored leader, who is urging the project here, said to a correspondent today:

"I claim that the colored people should be given a chance to show that they possess inventive genius, mechanical skill and literary ability; that they are entitled to representation as a distinct class of citizens living under peculiar circumstances, and that a representative man of our race should be appointed to look after the interests of 8,000,000 loyal citizens of the United States.

"If we had had an equal chance in every pursuit of life from the time Columbus set foot upon American soil up to the present time I would be unable to see the necessity for such a distinction. But to show the progress we have made since emancipation, regardless of our poverty-stricken condition and in the face of all the bitter opposition that has been arrayed against us, a seperate exhibit is an absolute necessity.

"The Anglo-Saxon citizens of this county desire to show what they have done in 400 years. We ask for the privilege of letting the world see what we have accomplished in 25 years. The truth is that the advancement of the colored man along the lines of civilization is the eighth wonder of the world."

ARE ON THE EVE OF WAR.

The Chinese Dynasty in Danger of Overthrow.

Pekin in a Panic and the Whole Country Excited.

A Deep Laid Plot to Uproot the Government Was at the Bottom of the Anti-Christian Riots.

Shanghai, China, June 24.—There is no doubt about it—China is on the eve of another great rebellion.

The Kolao-hwei, or "Elder Brethren," the direct descendants and inheritors of the traditions of the Taipings, are convulsing the whole Empire by their uprisings along the valley of the Yangtsze, from Chungking to Shanghai.

The whole Empire is in a ferment; Peking is in a panic: foreign volunteers are drilling assiduouly in Shanghai; war ships are hurrying from all parts of Chinese and Japanese waters up to the Yangtsze, and the yellow bosom of "The Eldest Son of the Ocean" is covered with the men-of-war of Great Britain, America, France and Germany, while the quick cruisers of Russia and Spain are hastening for the protection of people of their nationality from the South and further east.

The air is full of trouble and the central government of Peking is simply paralyzed with terror at the seriousness of the situation.

The telegraph lines between Peking and the great provincial centres are working night and day, and preparations are being made on all sides for a repetition of the stirring and terrible days of the Taiping, a quarter of a century ago.

Readers many months ago were let pretty well into the situation, but your correspondent was then set down as a very daring and rash prophet indeed to prognosticate anything like that of which we are now getting the horrible foretaste.

Doubtless you have heard of the atrocities at Wusueh an important missionary and customs station about twenty miles from Kinkiang, and the situation in the vicerovalty of Chang Chihtung, the governor-general of the Hu provinces. Let me briefly relate what happened there.

On Friday last, the 5th inst., this dreadful massacre occurred. It originated in the way that all the recent disturbances at Wuhu, Nanking, Nganking, Woosueh, Wuchow, Tanyang and other places had their origin, namely, by means of horrible stories circulated by the Chinese conspirators about native children being cut up by the missionaries for use as medicine to enrage the ignorant and ignoble multitude against the foreign missionaries.

These devices of attacking foreign missionaries of all nationalities and sects, let me explain, is only a side issue, a mere subterfuge which is now known to have its object in the involving of the Pekin government with the foreign powers, so that the Kolaohwei—who number thirty or forty millions, at least, according to authentic estimates—may raise the standard of revolt at a time when the emperor and his ministers are embarrassed with difficulties with the governments of Europe and America for these same outrages on the missionaries.

On Friday these stock stories were again circulated at Wuseuh against the missionaries by the Kolao men, who, sad to say, number in their ranks many of the mandarinate and literati, and who, still worse, are also encouraged and backed up by the leading Chinese statesmen, who, with few exceptions, desire to see the present monarchic dynasty driven from the throne.

A rascal walked into the usually peaceful station with four children whom he had brought from a neighboring outlying town named Kwangchi, and openly and boldly informed the ignorant people of Wusueh that these children were going to the foreign mission at Kinkiang to be killed, cut up and powdered for medicine —the same old story we are tired of hearing.

In a moment a mob numbering three or four thousand had collected around the Wesleyan Mission premises, having previously demanded that the mandarin take these children away, which he declined to do, laughing at their stories. Wusueh missionary station contains two or three male missionaries, with their wives and families.

All the gentlemen of the mission were absent at the time except one young missionary, Mr. Argent, who was waiting for a steamer to go to Hunkow. The women and children were in the mission house. The only other foreigner in the place was Mr. Green, an examiner in the imperial maritime customs.

No one but those who have lived in China know how savage and unreasonable is a Chinese mob. Yelling and screaming like demons, armed with all sorts of improvised weapons, pikes, swords, sticks, stones, bamboos, and in fact whatever they could lay their hands on at the moment, they attacked one of the mission houses—that of Mrs. Boden—upon which Mr. Argent rashly came up to see the cause of the disturbance.

In a moment he was struck by a stone and fell to the earth, where the infuriated fanatics rushed upon him and hacked him to pieces, pulverizing his head between two stones. The ladies of the mission and their children could see the murder from where they were huddled together in a terrified knot.

Mr. Green, brave man as he was, rushed up from the Custom House to the rescue of the unfortunate missionary. He was a powerful man, and had been in the English navy for a number of years, but of course was not able to cope bare-handed with so many savage foes. He had only his fists against the horde of fiends surrounding him, and his interference was in vain, for Mr. Argent was already dead when he got to the spot.

The cowardly brutes turned their attention to him at once, and despite his desparate resistance, cut him to pieces with their knives and swords. He fell fighting like a hero—one against thousands—as the extraordinary number of wounds on his body and the state of his hands—the flesh of which was literally battered away from his knuckles in his struggle for life, leaving the bones bare—testified.

He fell torn to pieces, his wounds, which were afterward counted, being found to number over one hundred. Not an inch of his body but bore the mark of a blow or a stab or the mark of some missile or rough weapon.

Mr. Argent fell at the entrance of the Wesleyan Chapel while Mr. Green, who had fought his way half back to the Custom House, met his death about four hundred yards off, near the magistrate's yamen.

The fiends, having left the only two male foreigners sweltering in their gore, rushed off to the house where the women and children were crowded together in terror and endeavored to find them, but a Chinese customs official had been before them and bravely conveyed the women and children to his own yamen.

They had fled to the stable and afterward to a wretched reed hut on the river bank, where they thought the mob would not think of looking for them. Some of the children had been separated from their mothers, having been carried to a place of safety by a few devoted natives and servants.

This customs official then proceeded to the scene of the murder in the hope of being able to rescue the two Europeans, but he arrived to late. Both had been hacked to pieces.

No less than ten missionary establishments in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan and Szechnen have been burned to the ground within the past few weeks, and their orphanages, hospitals and foundling establishments utterly destroyed and their unfortunate inmates scattered. But in no case, so far as we know, has a French missionary been badly injured.

The French and American ministers at Pekin are the only two of the corps diplomatique who so far have taken any active or proper steps to force the central government to protect foreigners who are here by treaty right. The French ministers and Col. Denly have sent in a joint note to the Tsung-li-yamen demanding that the central government take action, and hinting that if they do not they (the ministers) will have to interfere.

On Thursday the various consuls at Shanghai held a meeting which lasted a considerable time and in which the whole situation was discussed and measures of defence arranged in case an outbreak, which is daily feared, should occur.

The supineness of the British minister and consuls is a subject of much comment in all circles, commercial or otherwise, in China. Business is suspended on the river. The foreign customs officers are doing military duty and are under arms everywhere up the river, and the steamers are going up without cargo. If this state of things continues business must entirely cease.

This Kolao-hwei society is the most terrible organization the government have had to face, and people would wonder if they heard the names of those connected with it. Their object is the dethronement of the Chinese emperor and the substitution of another ruler. The Ta-tsing dynasty is in a very bad way indeed. The troops, or at least 75 per cent. of them, are Chinese, and although the Manchus have assimilated in many ways the customs, language and habits of the conquered race, the feeling that they are an alien dynasty and mere military usurpers is felt throughout the length and breadth of the empire. The object of the Koloas is very much the same as that of the Taipings. The Taipings, however, went to work in a different way and in hardly any case did they display hostility toward foreigners.

The present movement so far has been almost mainly directed against the French fathers, who have lost many millions' worth of property within the past few days. All missionary work in the north and middle of China is suspended by the movement, and unless some vigorous steps are taken to avenge and punish these outrages life in China for foreigners will become impossible for all ranks and classes. The missionaries around Shanghai and at Soochow, where the American Baptist Southern mission and the American Presbyterian mission have their headquarters and keep their largest establishments, have been attacked and are coming into Shanghai, whither the people from Jessfield, over which the American bishop, Bishop Boone, presides, have come already by the advice of Mr. J. A. Leonard, the United States consul-general, who throughout has displayed commendable activity and sound sense in dealing with the very difficult and grave question.

In almost every case where disturbance was feared the mandarins in charge of the different places took no steps whatever to prevent any anti-foreign demonstration, and the viceroy at Nanking, Liu Kung-yi, has set the worst example by his entire failure to preserve order even around his own yamen in the ancient capital of China.

He is either the slave or the tool of the Koloa-hwei; many people say even worse—that he is a leader of the organization which was originally started by Tseng-Kwo-Chuan as a protective society, but which since his death has broken out of bounds and passed from under the control of its founders. It unites in itself all the worst elements of the Triad, White Lily and Taiping sects, and is the most formidable combination which has ever arisen in China since foreign intercourse commenced.

At Wusueh the ladies escaped in scanty clothing, being rescued by a passing steamer, which, fortunately, passed the United States gunboat Palos and a French gunboat, both of which proceeded at once to the scene of disturbance. The French admiral has ordered two additional vessels to this city, and the Villaret, of 14 guns and 280 men, arrived on the 10th inst.

An able authority says that these riots are the work of idle men. This year has been very exceptional in its weather. There have been no rains; in fact, there is almost a draught. In consequence the farmers have been unable to plant their crops, and the country and villages are full of men out of employment.

These are the men that are causing the trouble. If they meet with success there is no estimate to be made of the extent of their pillaging. Each victory will draw new recruits, and as in the former rebellion the small band may become an army.

A decided reverse, however, coupled with the summer rains, will probably end all. For this reason it would be fortunate if the foreign gunboats could meet the rioters and administer a thorough check early in the affair.

The local English press is severe in its condemnation of the attitude taken by the English authorities during these troubles. It will be noted that many of the riots have occurred in non-treaty ports. At Shanghai the largest French and American missions are outside the foreign concession. The point then at issue is as to whether the foreign gunboats can land troops to operate on Chinese soil outside the foreign concessions. The English have apparently decided that they cannot so land troops, and this position has brought a howl of protest from all English residents. As this is rather a new position for England to assume it is exciting much comment.

TO TRAMP TO BUFFALO.

Two Girls Begin a Long and Weary Walk.

The Intervention of a Policeman Doubtless Saved Them a Life of Shame.

Cleveland, July 24.—Three officers of the Oliver street police station appeared in the police court yesterday to testify against James Collins and Patrick Oakes, who were charged with enticing two young girls into a Hoyt avenue saloon.

The girls in question are Mary Heller and Annie Bronikowski, and their testimony revealed a queer state of affairs.

Collins and Oakes met them on the Lake Shore railroad near Hoyt avenue at about 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Each girl carried a large satchel and they said th at they were going to walk to Buffalo.

The young men succeeded in enticing them into a saloon, where they were found by Patrolman Fitzgerald, at about 3 o'clock. Mary Heller said that Oakes and Collins forced their company upon them and that they did not want to remain with them.

Fitzgerald thereupon arrested the entire party and escorted them to the Oliver street police station. It was proved that the young men asked the girls to drink nothing but pop. Annie Bronikowski testified that she did not object to their company. The young men were discharged. Judge Logue questioned the girls in regard to the proposed jaunt to Buffalo, but neither could speak English fluently and their answers were not clear.

It appears, however, that Annie Bronikowski has friends in the city at the foot of Lake Erie, and that she asked Mary Heller to accompany her there. They expected to walk the distance in two days. The mother of Mary Heller, who lives on Tod street, appeared in court and said that she was not aware of her daughter's intended tramp.

Mary was turned over to her mother, while Annie, who has no friends in this city and is without money, will be provided with transportation to Buffalo by the infirmary.

The Day of Judgment.

Upper Marrtboro, Md., July 24.—The storm which played such havoc in the lower part of this county has caused much excitement among a few illiterate whites and the black people. Several ex-preachers among the colored class have held meetings in the open air, stirring the people up to a high pitch. A kind of Messiah craze has struck them. The colored people in many sections of the country have been holding prayer meetings and work themselves up into a state bordering on frenzy.

Trade Restrictions.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—At a private conference yesterday with members of parliament Col. Howard Vincent, of the United Empire Trade league, urged that the Dominion parliament should this session pass a resolution in favor of placing preferential duties upon British imports, when the imperial parliament shall signify its willingness to reciprocate by placing a small duty upon all food products from other countries.

F. C. Havemeyer Dying.

New York, July 24.—Frederick C. Havemeyer, who established the great Havemeyer sugar refineries, is dying at Throggs Neck, L. I. He is the father of Henry O. and Theodore Havemeyer, the leading spirits in the sugar trust. He is 85 years old.

KILLED FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The Mystery of Mrs. Heckavarria's Death.

One of the Boy Murderers Confesses the Crime.

The Woman Refused to Deal According to Their Ideas and One of Them Shot Her.

Philadelphia, July 24.—The mystery that seemed to surround the death of Mrs. Emma Heckavarria, which occurred on Monday at the Presbyterian hospital, was cleared up yesterday when Kennett Price, a 15-year-old boy, was arrested on suspicion of having shot the woman and later confessed to having been implicated in the crime. Through the clever work of Special Officers Samuel Stevens and Thomas Hartridge, of the Sixteenth district, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the woman died, not by her own hand, as had been intimated, but from a gunshot inflicted by one of those boys.

The officers have been at work on the case only since the woman's death. They found clues very few and far between. The three boys could be traced to a Market street cable car, on which they rode as far down town as Broad street, from where they walked down to and up Eleventh street.

Here all trace of them was entirely lost. During the progress of the search, however, the officers stumbled upon a boy who had seen Price with two other boys named Burke and Wood, each carrying rifles, on the day of the shooting, and claimed to be able to identify them all.

From the descriptions given by Mrs. Heckavarria and this boy, whose name was Allen, the officers had been led to suspect Price, as his clothes tallied with their description. Young Allen was taken by Officer Stephens to where Price was, but failed to identify him.

Not for an instant doubting that Price was implicated, however, Officer Stephens directly charged him with the crime and the boy immediately confessed. He stated to the officer that he, in company with Wood, a colored lad, and a white youth named Burke, had gone to Mrs. Heckavarria's on July 13 to purchase a goat, for which the woman asked $2.50. Wood paid the money and the goat changed owners. After the animal had been taken about a square away from his old home he refused to proceed further.

After many ineffectual attempts to induce the goat to change his mind, they returned to Mrs. Heckavarria and Wood demanded the return of the $2.50, as his purchase had proved unsatisfactory. The woman took back the goat, returning but $2 to the colored boy.

"I'll be condition I heard of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and concluded to consult them at any rate. This I did, and also began a month's treatment, for it only cost five dollars, and today I am so much better my whole life seems to have changed; and for the benefit of those who are sufferers as I was, I most truthfully dedicate my statement. I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, for they have certainly saved me from a fate worse than death, and let me say again that as a citizen and a gentleman I deem it my sacred duty to have my statement made public for the sake of others who, perhaps at this time, are where I was three weeks ago."

Mr. Joseph Coombs is employed as night watchman in the Toledo Blade building, where he can be seen and this statement can be readily verified.

"Is," said Mr. Coombs, "and I'll shoot you!" to which the woman said, "Shoot!"

The colored boy took her at her word and fired point blank at the woman. Then all ran away.

When the woman was found some time afterward she was lying upon the ground unconscious and the half dollar, a mute witness to the truth of the woman's story of murder, lay beside her.

Young Price then corroborated the officer's theory that the boys had passed up Eleventh street. He also stated that Wood had hidden his rifle in a vacant lot on Twelfth street, between Spruce and Pine.

Thither Stephens went and found the weapon in the weeds covered with rust.

The rifle is at present in custody at the police station. It is a small 22-calibre cartridge rifle, such as can be purchased for $3. It was new and the first ball that ever left it caused the death of Mrs. Emma Heckavarria.

On the strength of Price's story, Burke was also arrested. A search was made for Wood, but it was found that he had made good his escape and no one seems to have an idea of his whereabouts. The officers, however, expect to soon apprehend him. Both Price and Burke will be held to await the coroner's verdict.

A post-mortem examination of the remains of the murdered woman was made yesterday morning, although no inquest was held. The examination demonstrated that Mrs. Heckavarria's death was directly due to the bullet wound, but the ball, strange to say, remains undiscovered.

Lieut. John Miller, of the Sixteenth district, explains the inactivity of the police in the matter of the failure of the hospital officials to notify them of the woman's approaching death. It is required by law that notification be made some time before an expected death, in order that an affidavit may be taken before a magistrate. Six hours had elapsed after Mrs. Heckavarria's death before the authorities were told of the fact.

Superintendent Johnson stated last evening that the woman's death was entirely unexpected, consequently he was unable to make any notification. The inquest will probably be held to-day.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The Fair Commissioner's Progress in London.

England is Rapidly Coming to Her Senses and Will Boom the Columbian Exposition.

London, July 24.—The world's fair commission, accompanied by United States Minister Lincoln and Mr. Robert S. McCormick, the world's fair commissioner in England, proceeded to the foreign office in Downing street. On arriving there they were ushered into the presence of the British prime minister, Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Lincoln then presented Messrs. Butterworth, Peck, Handy and Bullock to his lordship. After cordially greeting the gentlemen of the commission, Lord Salisbury entered into an animated conversation with his visitors, closely pressing them with questions with regard to the prospects for the success of the great undertaking and the progress made in the endless details of the work of preparation.

The premier said that from reports which had from time to time reached him he had been led to doubt whether it would be possible to open the great exhibition at the appointed time. He added that he well knew how much trouble attended the prompt and successful execution of such gigantic undertakings.

Lord Salisbury listened with the utmost interest to the careful and exhaustive explanation of the preliminary work which was furnished him by the commissioners.

The occasion was a most pleasant one, the absence of formality permitting of a rapid interchange of question and reply.

Before the commissioners withdrew Lord Salisbury arose and formally announced that the queen had expressed her august approval of the gentlemen whose names had been submitted to her as members of the British royal commission of the world's fair, and added that the names of those commissioners would be gazetted.

Mr. Butterworth, replying for the American commissioners, in eloquent words returned the thanks of his colleagues and himself for the prompt acceptance by her majesty's government of the invitation to be represented at the coming world's fair.

He then expressed the peculiar gratification with which the American commissioners had noted the designation of members of the British council of arts to serve as royal commissioners.

Lord Salisbury then invited the American commissioner, Mr. Lincoln and the world's fair commissioners to be his guests at a garden party which he will give in their honor on Saturday next.

In the afternoon the American commissioners, and the active members of the royal commission were entertained at a dinner given by Sir George Chubb, director of the naval exhibition.

UNTIL AUGUST FIRST.

There Are Seven Days More In Which Patients May Avail Themselves of the Five-Dollar-a-Month Offer.

The summer is the best time for the treatment and cure of catarrhal troubles. The liability to catching fresh cold is then reduced to the minimum and the climatic conditions being then most favorable, catarrh yields the more rapidly to proper and scientific treatment. In order to give all an opportunity of availing themselves of their skill during this favorable season, Drs. Copeland and Buffett have made a uniform charge for medicine and treatment at $5 a month. This is to all patients and all diseases. All patients applying for treatment before Aug. 1 will be treated for $5 a month, each month's treatment, including medicine to cost $5 a month until cured.

Mr. Joseph Coombs a Watchman at the Blade Building Tells What Happened.

"Yes, I have been a watchman for a number of years," said Mr. Joseph Coombs, whom the writer found at his pleasant little home, 384 Indiana avenue.

"And have you had any of those exciting encounters?" was asked him.

"Yes, I have had one experience that I will never forget—one that nearly cost me my life; but having friends who interfered at the proper time I am living to relate you the story."

MR. JOSEPH COOMBS, 384 INDIANA AVE.

Mr. Coombs says: "About a year ago I had la grippe, which was enough in itself, but after I had recovered I found that it had left its deadly effects.

"My head and nose were so completely stopped up as to make it almost impossible for me to breathe. My eyes became weak and watery, ringing noises in my ears, a constant hawking and spitting, trying to raise a substance that seemed to close my throat; the mucus would drop from the back of my head to the throat, which was a constant source of annoyance.

"I was pretty near a wreck. Everything I knew for the treatment of catarrh, and every physician I ever heard of tried to relieve me of my suffering, but of no consequence. My head has at times, as I thought, came so near bursting that I would cry out for 'help,' fearing my mind would be affected by the awful pain.

ONLY ONE WAY.

FIRST A SPECIALIST, THEN AN ADVERTISER.

Reverse the Order and You Have a Humbug—More About the Crusade Against Fakirs.

To say that Drs. Copeland and Buffett are grateful to the public for the daily increasing evidence of confidence and good will would be to put it mildly. That their parlors are crowded with patients and their mails over-burdened with letters, does not begin to give them the satisfaction that comes from the knowledge that all right thinking men and women in the community extend their support and encouragement in their effort to rid the city of medical fakirs. To succeed in their efforts is the best evidence of their appreciation of this support, and the fact that in the last two weeks some of these iniquitous concerns have had to leave the city, shows pretty conclusively that the effort will succeed.

Drs. Copeland and Buffett have never yet made a promise to the public that they did not keep. They have never closed an office and left town, they have never made a statement that they were not prepared to substantiate. They have started in upon this matter with a knowledge that they were in the right, with an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, and without any bluff or bravado. The fakir has got to go, and the Ohio legislature will at its next session pass laws that will make his departure permanent. Let the opposition to this just determination come from what source it may, they are ready to meet it.

Their credentials and their record as specialists are before the public and they stand unassailable. Others may in some measure imitate their style of advertising, but they cannot imitate the superior education, training and experience which has given them their acknowledged mastery over the diseases in their specialties.

You cannot advertise a man into a specialist. Training, ability, experience and skill must come first, then your advertising will have the merit of genuineness and truthfulness and will succeed. This is the secret of the whole matter.

This is the secret of the failure of so many of our imitators. They are advertisers first, specialists afterwards. The order must be reversed. Specialists first—qualified by a regular medical education and by special study, trialding and experience—then advertisers. There is no other way to secure permanency, public confidence and success, and those who try any other way will fail. The public may be deceived for a time, by exaggerated claims and promises, but it is only for a time, and when the offender is discovered an universal contempt and aversion are his punishment.

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of the kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges of Pennsylvania. Dr. Buffett's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formerly indorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and by the secretaries of various county and state medical societies. Both gentlemen after thorough experience and practice have devoted their time to the practice of their specialties, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

Doctors Copeland and Buffett.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street DR. W. H. COPELAND, and DR. G. P BUFFETT consulting physician. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Nervous Diseases Cured.
Skin Diseases Cured.
Catarrh Cured.

Medicine and Treatment $5 a Month to All Patients applying for treatment before August 1st, and for all diseases.

RAITZ & LAWRENCE
PLUMBERS:
Gas and Steam Fitters!
Have removed from 323 Adams St., to
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BUY THE BEST which means the "BAKER"
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SPECIAL FORGINGS.
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That is, in OUR NEW STORE with the
LATEST PATTERNS AND BEST DESIGNS!
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Broadway and Prince St., New York,
Under new management, on the
EUROPEAN PLAN
Thoroughly renovated; in complete order. Restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.
HILDRETH & ALLEN

We have the well earned reputation of having the Largest and Best arranged Stock of Modern and Classic Sheet Music, also Bound Volumes of such, in Toledo. Headquarters for Guitars, Banjos and Mandolins, of the leading makers.
AT PRICES JUST RIGHT.
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THE REGULAR OLD ESTABLISHED
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Is still treating with the greatest
SKILL AND SUCCESS ALL
PRIVATE, NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Lost Manhood, Mental and Physical Weakness, Exhausting Drains, and all the evil effects caused by excess or abuse, treated scientifically by new methods, and a thorough and permanent cure guaranteed.
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
as Syphilis, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Eruptions, etc., radically cured without mercury.
URINARY AND KIDNEY
complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs speedily and safely cured.
DISEASES OF WOMEN, of whatever nature, skillfully and successfully treated.
No Experiments. Thousands Cured. Consult the Old Doctor. Forty years in practice. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. No matter who has failed to cure you, write DR. CLARKE a full history of your case. Medicines sent everywhere free from observation. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Call on or address
Dr. F. D. CLARKE,
Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

MAN,
If from self abuse while young, or over indulgence in later years you have become sexually Weak, and would be made strong—if you are strong but would be more vigorous, send four cents in stamps, for our Medical Book, and List of Questions, which will be sent free, sealed, and in a plain envelope, secure from observation. Address,
THE EVANS MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Huron's Beach
for Prospectus write
Marcus Young
Port

LUMBER WEIGHING

To Be Done by the Local Inspection Bureau.

Middle States' Lumber Association's Report.

Big Increase for the Clover Leaf—C., J. & M. Strike Ended—Various Matters of Local Interest.

Toledo railroad men are dissatisfied with the manner in which Secretary Smith, of the Middle States Lumber association, has been conducting the weighing of lumber at this point, and an effort will be made to relieve him of these duties and place the weighing in the hands of the Toledo Joint Rate Inspection bureau, that has done all the other work in this line in the city and done it well. A meeting of the Toledo committee will be held Tuesday at the Boody house, and Chief Inspector Rainer, of the joint rate inspection bureau, will be present from Chicago to talk with them about the change, which will probably be made then.

The last statement of lumber weighed at Toledo by the Middle States Lumber association snows the following:

Weighed off the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Ironville, June 24, six cars; total weight as billed, 173,000 pounds; excess, 25,300 pounds.

Weighed off the Toledo & Ohio Central at Toledo, June 26, three cars; total weight as billed, 115,500 pounds; excess, 300 pounds.

Middle States Lumber Report.

Following is the report of the Middle States Lumber association for the month of June, showing the tonnage and revenue of the local railroads compared with the same month of last year.

TONNAGE.

	June, 1890.	June, 1891.
C. H & D.	22,277,900	28,903,300
C. H. V & T.	16,698,500	13,301,000
C. C. C & I.	10,782,100	15,662,300
T & O C.	7,052,400	8,257,200
B & O.	9,652,600	14,005,500
W & L E.	9,770,600	8,518,300
L E & W.	.....	2,595,900
T C & C.	.....	3,656,200

REVENUE.

	June, 1890.	June, 1891.
C. H & D.	$11,302.73	$12,081.45
C. H V & T.	5,357.43	6,477.07
C. C. C & I.	5,381.12	8,201.70
T & O C.	3,140 43	3,620.29
B & O.	5,270.35	7,520 72
W & L E.	2,981.47	2,878.03
L E & W.	.....	843.08
T C & C.	.....	1,308.15

Local Lines and Watermelons.

Many of the lines in this vicinity are receiving watermelons in less than car loads without requiring them to be packed, which is contrary to the provisions of the classification committee, which require that melons in less than car loads shall not be taken unless in packages. All lines have been notified to follow the above rule pending the action of the committee upon a recommendation that the classification of this property be changed to read: Less than car loads, loose, one and a half times first class and in packages first class.

A Big Increase.

The earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad have taken a big jump. The earnings for the third week in July were $40,225, an increase of $12,052 when compared with the same week of last year when the earnings were $28,173. The earnings for the present week will show even a greater increase says Auditor Davies.

Both Sides Presented.

It is held by some railroad men that the Bible forbids the issuing of passes and General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, General Superintendent Peck, of the Big Four, and General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, have discovered and laid before the world the following:

Thou Shalt Not Pass. Numbers xx, 18.
Suffered Not a Man to Pass. Judges iii, 29.
The Wicked Shall No More Pass. Nahum i, 15.
None Shall Pass. Isaiah xxxiv, 10.
This Generation Shall Not Pass. Mark xiii, 30.
So He Paid the Fare Thereof and Went. Jonah i, 2.

The publication of these verses led a believer in the free transportation theory to do the best he could in offsetting the authority quoted by also quoting from the Bible with a gleam of triumph in support of his views, as follows:

Freely give—Romans, viii, 32.
It shall be given unto you—Luke, vi, 38.
Give unto them—John, x, 28.
It is more blessed to give—Acts, xx, 35.
At midnight rise to give—Psalms, cxix, 62.
Cease not to give—Eph. i, 16.
Give to all men—James, i, 5.
So let him give. God loves the cheerful giver—2 Cor. ix, 7.
Meditate upon these things, give to all—1 Tim., iv, 15.

Earnings of Local Roads.

The earnings of the Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad for the third week in July were $6,099.99, an increase of $705.35 compared with the same week of last year.

The earnings of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad for the third week in July show a decrease. The earnings for July 1891 were $29,025 and July, 1890, $37,235.

C., J. & M. Strike Ended.

The Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw strike is at an end, and the men are the heaviest losers. Trains are running as usual to-day. The strikers have been discharged and their places filled. The men were too hasty in their demands. They struck without authority from any order of railroad employes.

Various Freight Matters.

The freight committee has decided that Helena and Arkansas City, Ark., shall be included among Mississippi valley common points to which class rates are authorized. The committee also decided to permit the stopping off of full car loads of melons at points short of original destination, charging authorized rate to origin to such changed destination, provided that melons first billed to short points and thereafter changed to farther points, shall pay full local rates frhm the points where changed to final destination.

In accordance with the vote of the freight committee the following rates are authorized:

On ice, from Sandusky to Marion, 80 cents per ton.

On rough stone carloads, minimum weight, 30,000 pounds, from Eaton, O., to Columbus City, Ind., and Van Wert, O., 6¾ cents per 100 pounds.

On lime, from New Paris, O., to Alexandria, Ind., 5 cents per 100 pounds.

On lime, to Coshocton and Beach City, O., from Sandusky, Fremont, Fostoria, Bowling Green and Carey, 15 cents per bbl of 200 pounds.

A Few Cinders.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gridley are in Chicago.

The Toledo freight committee meets Tuesday.

The Toledo passenger committee will meet Tuesday afternoon.

J. A. Hughston, eastern traveling agent of the Union Pacific, is in town.

Toledo division, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, meets this evening.

Chief Engineer A. L. Mills, of the Clover Leaf, is taking a trip over the line.

L. B. Lucas, commercial freight agent of the Wabash, went to Findlay to-day.

Toledo passenger men are receiving the quarterly rate sheets effective August 1.

General Manager J. M. Ferris of the Toledo & Ohio Central is at Charleston to-day.

Local passenger men are kept busy these days. Business has been very heavy from Toledo.

President S. R. Callaway, of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, left for he west yesterday.

District Passenger Agent H. A. Wilson, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, is down the line.

General Manager F. B. Drake, of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroad, left with his family yesterday for Manitou, Col.

The Toledo & Ohio Central brought three car loads of excursionists to Toledo this morning from Bowling Green en route for Put-in-Bay.

J. K. Hamilton is out of town to-day, and the arbitration committee in the Ann Arbor railroad difficulty will not meet again until Monday.

Tuesday's meeting of the local freight committee will be held at 10 a. m. Besides the business mentioned above grain and oil rates will be considered.

Charlie Gates says he feels like a new man since his return from the Maine coast, and to prove it he shows the new man coming through where the sunburnt skin is coming off.

THE O. Y. C.

A Big Time at the Island Club House This Evening.

The red fire will be let loose in all its glory at the island home of the Ohio Yacht club this evening, where the visitors and the members' ladies will be royally entertained.

Members are requested by Commodore Ketcham to meet at the city rooms at 7:30 o'clock to go in a body to the boat, headed by the Pastime band.

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

Goose Point Bar Causes More Trouble.

The W. H. Gilcher Takes Out a Big Load of Wheat—What is Doing on the Maumee and General Notes.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of Wea.
Oswego	29.96	70	SW	8	cloudy
Buffalo	29 98	70	SW	14	cloudy
Cleveland	30.06	72	W	6	clear
Toledo	30.10	68	W	1	clear
Port Huron	30.08	68	NE	6	clear
Alpena	30.06	58	NW	14	cloudy
Green Bay	30.20	58	N	12	cloudy
Milwaukee	30.14	62	N	12	cloudy
Grand Haven	30.14	64	NW	12	cloudy
Chicago	30 12	66	NW	10	clear
Sault Ste. Marie	30.04	56	NW	16	cloudy
Marquette	30.18	52	N	12	rain
Duluth	30 28	56	NW	6	clear

Lake region forecast: For Western New York—Showers; slightly cooler; west winds.

For Ohio, Indiana and Lower Michigan—Fair to-night and to-morrow; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme north lower Michigan; northwest winds.

A Bad Obstruction.

The steamer James Fisk, of Ward's Line, arrived last night with flour for the Duluth Imperial Milling company. She encountered about the same experience as the Moran did a few weeks ago when she attempted to land at the foot of Jefferson street and ran aground. The Fisk grounded hard off the foot of Madison street and could only unload part of her flour there. She then went up to the Wabash freight house and finished the consignment.

She left 1800 barrels of flour here and this morning left for Buffalo with the remainder of her cargo. This is another incident showing what an obstruction to navigation is the bar reaching from Goose Point to Adams street.

"We can't do business this way," said Mr. D. B. Strickler, agent of the Mill company. "We have a good trade and would bring 1800 barrels of flour here every week if the steamers could land. Our company very nearly keep all the Ward steamers busy and we would like to make Toledo one of our prominent distributing points. That bar however is a bad obstruction to navigation and we can't afford to be landing our flour at half a dozen places."

A Big Load of Wheat.

The big steamer W. H. Gilcher, of over 1,900 tons, left at noon to-day with 100,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo loaded at No. 5 elevator. This is the largest cargo of wheat ever taken out of Toledo by any vessel. The Gilcher was piloted to the lake by the tug Uncle Sam.

Port List.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Oregon, Fairport, light.
Schr Red Wing, Ashtabula, light.
Prop Minneapolis, Erie, light.
Schr Conrad Reid, Black River, lumber.
Stmr Thos R Scott, Black River, 251,000 ft lumber.
Prop Quito, Buffalo, light.
Prop Lansing, Lorain, light.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Prop Will Gilcher, Lorain, light.
Schr H D Atwerson, Sandusky, light.
Stmr John C Gault, Buffalo, mdse.
Prop Mary Pringle, Bay City, 200,000 ft lumber.
Prop Glengarry, Kingston, light.
Schr Geneva, Kingston, light.
Schr John Gaskins, Kingston, light.

CLEARED.

Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr Thos R Scott, Black River, light.
Schr Conrad Reid, Black River, light.
Stmr Mary Pringle, Sandusky, light.
Stmr Glengarry, Detroit, light.
Stmr Dean Richmond, Buffalo, grain and mdse.
Stmr Quito, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.
Prop Minneapolis, Duluth, 1,200 tons coal.
Stmr S C Reynolds, Buffalo, mdse.
Schr Red Wing, West Superior, 1,400 tons coal.
Stmr Oregon, Buffalo, 45,000 bu wheat.
Stmr W H Gilcher, Buffalo, 100,000 bu wheat.
Schr H D Atwerson, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Lansing, Duluth, 1,800 tons coal.

Snags.

The schooner Finney left to-day, grain laden.

The schooner Oscar T. Flint has been repainted.

The steam yacht Sigma left yesterday for Buffalo.

The Quito arrived this morning for grain and is loading at No. 5.

The Dean Richmond left to-day and the Pridgeon is expected in this evening.

The schooner Mabel Wilson coal laden was taken out by the tug Schenck to-day.

The schooner John Schuelte, grain laden was taken out by the tug Doan yesterday.

The schooner Benson was taken up Swan Creek this morning by the tug Butler.

The steamer Parnell broke one of the buckets on her wheel yesterday, but left for Buffalo.

The steamer Phil D. Armour left this morning grain laden. She went out behind the tug Butler.

The steamers Minch and Empire State have been released at the Sault. The latter is in bad shape.

An excursion of about 200 under the auspices of the First Baptist church went to Detroit on the Idlewild to-day.

The schooner Penokee came out of Gilmore's dry dock this morning, after being caulked. She wa towed up the river by the tug Green.

The steamer Glengarry left her two barges, the Glenord and John Gaskins, here to-day and then proceeded to Detroit to load.

The steamer Arundell will come to Toledo on the 3d of August to run between Toledo and Detroit during the G. A. R. encampment. With both the Idlewild and the Arundell on this route the people will get good service.

Boiler Explosion.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 24.—The boiler at Lee's sawmill at Nineveh Junction, exploded yesterday afternoon. Three men, James Shaw, Fred Wheeler and Mr. Markham, all of Doraville, were instantly killed, their bodies being maugled beyond recognition.

The building was blown to atoms.

Sued for Infringement.

New Haven, Conn., July 24.—Wm. A. Brickell and others, of New Jersey, have sued the city of New Haven for $80,000 because of an alleged infringement by the city fire department on an improvement in feed water heaters patented by Brickell. A similar suit has been brought against the city of Hartford.

Found Him Not Guilty.

New Orleans, July 24.—The case of Emile Bagenetto, accused of attempting to bribe tales juror Dave Bonhage, was tried yesterday. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This was the last of the bribery cases.

Rutland Railroad Election.

Rutland, Vt., July 24.—The annual meeting of the Rutland railroad stockholders was held yesterday afternoon. The old board of directors was re-elected with the exception of James Roosevelt, who is replaced by H. Legrand Cannon. These officers were re-elected: Percival W. Clement, president; Horace G. Young, vice president; Edward T. Smith, treasurer; Wm. Wells, clerk.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

Wants a Mortgage Foreclosed.

In the United States court this morning there was filed a petition for foreclosure of mortgage on property of Thomas J. and Emma H. O'Hara, in Hancock county, by S. H. St. John, trustee, of New York. The mortgage is held by a promissory note upon which neither interest or principal has been paid.

The Free Employment Bureau Report.

The report of the Toledo employment office for week ending July 23 is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Situations wanted	61	30	91
Help wanted	17	45	62
Positions secured	28	32	60

Great Day for the Foresters.

Last night the uniform rank of Foresters held a meeting and took important action on the coming entertainment of the Foresters at the exposition grounds. The Foresters propose having a jolly time, and are now actively at work arranging a program. It is the intention to invite lodges from neighboring cities, and thus far Cleveland and Detroit have answered that they will attend.

A Divorce Wanted.

Johanna Moeller applied in common please court to-day for a divorce from her husband, Joachim Moeller. She charges him with living in adultery with Rose Lamson, on Carrol street, and gross neglect. She asks that his employers, the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber company, be enjoined from paying him any wages due during the pending of the suit, which was granted by Judge Harmon.

Street Car Men Meet.

The street car men met last evening to consider grievances resulting from a misunderstanding of the agreement entered into by them and the street car companies at the close of the recent strike. A committee was appointed with power to settle the matter with the companies, also to secure the reinstatement of men discharged by the Robisons without good cause, and to report to-morrow evening.

Includes All the Charges.

In common pleas court to-day Bertha Thiede filed action against Rudolph Thiede to recover alimony. She charges him with habitual drunkenness, extreme cruelty and gross neglect. She also alleges that he is possessor of property to the value of $15,000 and prays for an injunction restraining him from disposing of any of the same during the pendancy of the suit. Judge Harmon granted a temporary injunction.

Toledo Bee Is Sold.

Toledo Bee, the famous young trotter, formerly owned by Dr. O. J. Carter, of this city, has been sold to Mr. Gus Rasor, who will use the horse as a road mare. Sometime ago the BEE published a cut of this promising animal and gave a full account of its pedigree. Like the paper after which she is named, Toledo Bee is speedy and active, and Mr. Rasor is to be congratulated in securing her. She was sired by Allie Wilkes, and her dam was the noted Neal mare.

Will File an Answer.

Counsel for the Toledo Electric Street Railway company is preparing an answer to-day to the petition filed in supreme court this week, by the Consolidated Street Railway company against the Toledo Electric Street Railway company through the attorney general. It is a case of quo warranto brought to test the constitutionality of the special act of the legislature passed April 11, 1890, providing for the condemnation of street railway property in Toledo. The answer will be filed in supreme court within a few days.

Arrested for Sending Obscene Matter.

Mrs. Arvilla Ruthburn, a farmer's wife living at Hedges, Paulding, O., will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Hall this afternoon on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails.

Mrs. Ruthburn, it appears, rented a house from a Mrs. Stevenson, but failed to pay her rent. Mrs. Stevenson sent her a notice of ejectment, which Mrs. Ruthburn promptly returned by mail endorsing the document in language hardly permissable in polite society.

Mrs. Ruthburn will waive examination and be bound over to the United States grand jury.

New Church Edifice for St. Patrick's.

As has been stated in the BEE on several occasions, St. Patrick's congregation will before many months have a new church in which to worship. Father Hannin and his assistants on the committee have just issued a circular relative to the matter, in which much interesting information is given to the membership. The plan proposed to pay for the building is by contribution, to be paid in three annual payments. A meeting of the congregation will be held a week from Sunday, at 4 o'clock, to discuss the subject. Messrs. P. F. Whalen, John Cavanaugh, J. H. Fitzpatrick and James Connolly, with Father Hannin, are the committee in charge.

Cleveland's Minstrels Tuesday.

Tuesday evening Cleveland's minstrels will appear at Wheeler's opera house. A gentleman who happened to be in Buffalo at the opening of the company pronounced it the best minstrel entertainment he ever saw in his life. The performers, the costumes, the scenery, the songs, specialties, and, in fact, everything in the whole show was new and bright. He pronounced the vocalists the best he ever heard outside of grand opera; the comedians are witty and have a brand new stock of laugh producers; the costumes simply gorgeous; the jeweled first part alone is worth the price of admission, as the old time circus poster said; everything is silk and satin, richly blended together with a thousand tiny incandescent lights sparkling everywhere, and the performers clad in rich garments representing different jewels, such as diamond, sapphire, ruby, etc., on the whole, makes one of the most magnificent stage settings imaginable.

Of Interest to Tobacco Dealers.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson has authorized a change in the use of stamps for handling tobacco, so that only enough will be required to meet the weight of the package. The order was issued in reply to a query by the collector of the First district at Cincinnati, and is as follows:

The use of strip stamps on small packages of plug, cavendish and twist tobacco, for samples or other purposes, for distribution by mail, etc., by manufacturers of tobacco, is hereby permitted.

Each package of 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 16 ounces, whether of wood, paper or other material, must have securely affixed thereto the proper stamp, conforming to the weight of the contents, and so attached as to effectually seal the same and render it impossible to open the package or remove the contents without destroying or breaking the stamps.

Proper cancellation of the stamp by writing, or imprinting, and the affixing of the caution label by the manufacturer is also requisite.

Reception at the Pythian Castle.

The reception to Gen. J. R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, commander of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., at the Pythian castle last evening, was a pleasant affair. There was a large attendance of the members and their ladies, while the three divisions in their neat uniforms added much to the scene. About 9 o'clock Gen. Carnahan was escorted to the building by Gen. Greene and Col. Austin, jr., where a brief hand-shaking time was held in the ladies' room. Tony Laon struck up a march, and the visitors repaired to the head of the hall. Without ceremony, Gen. Carnahan was introduced, and made a happy address. He was prouse in his compliments to his brethren in Toledo, and spoke eloquently on the order for half an hour. He closed with an earnest appeal for continued good work. The general was followed by Past Supreme Representative D. F. Glidden, of Detroit, and Hon. W. B. Richie, of Lima, whose remarks were entertaining. The visitors were then personally made acquainted with the company, and an hour of dancing was indulged in. Besides those already mentioned there were present Col. Frank Dowd, of Cleveland; Col. A. J. Criss, of Canton; Col. C. H. Davis, of Findlay, and Col. Phillips, of Hamilton. Gen. Carnahan returned to Warsaw, Ind., at midnight, and the others left this morning.

The Pipe-Line Contracts Approved.

At the meeting of the natural gas trustees this afternoon the contract with the Parks Foster-Detwiler syndicate was approved by a vote of three to two—Messrs. Jones, Brown and Greene voting yea and Messrs. Backus and Parsons nay.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. George E. Seney, of Tiffin, is visiting in Toledo.

Mrs. H. N. Hansen left last evening for the old homestead on Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Capt. H. S. Buckland, of the Buckland Guards, of Fremont, is calling on local Sons of Veterans to-day.

A pleasant party was given last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Manley, 379 Wisconsin street, in honor of Miss Mamie Jones and Miss Lida Elott, of Dayton. An enjoyable time was had.

Will C. Abbey left this morning for Findlay, Tiffin and Fostoria, where he will make extensive purchases in his line. Mr. Abbey is prominently identified with the Foresters of this city and speaks in glowing terms of the entertainment to be held at the exposition grounds in August.

Rev. Dr. McGaw and wife expect to leave on Monday for Portland and Oregon City via the Wabash and Union Pacific roads, to spend the month of August with their children, Mrs. Sidney Smythe, of Oregon City, and E. G. McGaw, of Portland. The Doctor's pulpit will be supplied by neighboring pastors during his absence.

THE ANIMALS GROWL

A Red Hot Time in the Republican Camp.

Interest in a Celebrated Three Cornered Fight.

Every Time the Leaders Strike Each Other a Blow They Hit Mr. McKinley on His Taxed Collar.

Washington, July 24.—A lively interest is manifested here in the bold refusal of ex-Gov. Foraker to declare himself out of the race for senatorial sweepstakes in Ohio this fall at the dictation of John Sherman or anybody else.

Whenever Foraker prances into the arena the Ohio republicans hold their breath in alarm. There has been an intimation from the first that Foraker would bob up as a candidate for the senate when the proper time came, and this impression was strengthened by the activity displayed by the ex-governor's friends in the legislative and senatorial nominations.

Foraker's friends here, however, say that he did not intend to contest the return of Sherman to the senate until he found that Foster was grooming himself for the race. Foster's entrance, they say, makes it a free-for-all race and henceforth Foraker will be in it to the finish.

Foraker's friends seek to throw the responsibility for the present smashup in the camp of the Buckeye Republicans upon the shoulders of McKinley, Sherman and Foster.

They claim these gentlemen have acted in bad faith toward him by arranging a flaw to freeze him out entirely. They say that Foraker has substantial proof that an anti-election division of the sort was fixed up at the Mansfield conference a short time ago between the trio which would effectually leave the ex-governor out in the cold. At that meeting the senatorial situation was discussed in all its phases. Sherman realized the strength of the popular movement against his return to the senate, and especially in the Farmers' Alliance, as he agreed in case he found his re-election impossible to continue his candidacy as a blind until the legislature should meet and then withdraw and throw his strength to Foster.

This would shut out Foraker completely, and, this being the case, they say Foraker is perfectly justified in opening up his batteries at this time.

After joining a tripartite alliance to down him after the handsome act of Foraker in coming forward to bury the hatchet by nominating the high priest of protection at the republican convention at Columbus.

Foraker is a good hater, a better fighter. He has a personal following stronger than Foster, McKinley and Sherman combined and the effort to dump him into his grave will fail for the same reason that Archimides failed to move the world—he have not a sufficient fulcrum for their lever.

"McKinley, Foster and Sherman have concocted a plot to break Joe Foraker's political backbone," said one of the ex-governor's adherents. "But if they march on Foraker they had better carry their tombstones with them."

Secretary Foster is very much annoyed because the cat has escaped from the bag, but like Brer Rabbit he is "laying low and saying nuffin."

He discreetly slipped off to Cape May to avoid the newspaper men, but before he went he declined categorically to affirm or deny that he was a candidate for senator.

Foster, however, has had the senatorial chair in view for years and since his candidacy has leaked out by chance the usual way, he has quietly informed some of his friends that the best thing to do is to put a bold face on the situation and declare himself in the race.

He will not do this personally, but his friends are assiduously doing it for him. They say he is a candidate and has a right to be. Foraker's open candidacy for the senate will place an entirely different aspect on the Ohio situation.

The Ohio republicans here do not hesitate to deplore the rupture among the "big four" at the very outset of the campaign as extremely prejudicial to their prospects of success.

They see in the revival of the old war among the Ohio republicans a ressurrection of tomahawks, the black flag and no quarter. With Foraker on the warpath Sherman's friends waver in the hope of McKinley's election, as they say Fire Alarm Foraker when aroused is unscrupulous enough to do anything in the way of sacrificing the state ticket in order to accomplish his own selfish ends. An effort will undoubtedly be made to patch things up with but poor prospect of success, unless large concessions are made Joseph Benson Foraker.

Plumbers to Go on a Strike.

Boston, July 24—The journeymen plumbers of this city recently asked for an increase from $3.50 to $4 a day, with the understanding that unless the increase was forthcoming before next Monday they would strike.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' association yesterday afternoon it was unanimously voted not to grant the increase. A meeting of the journeymen is called for this evening.

An International Incident.

City of Mexico, July 24.—The stoning of American protestants in Durango on the 5th inst. has been greatly exaggerated. The persons throwing the stones were boys and vagabonds, while the Americans themselves were violating the laws of reform by holding religious services in the open air. The authorities promptly arrested the guilty parties.

Burned to Death.

Nyack, N. Y., July 24.—A young Italian girl named Raito Northeall, while attempting to light a lamp last night, dropped the burning match upon her dress, immediately enveloping herself in flames and burning her body in such a horrible manner that she died in great agony soon after the flames were extinguished.

THE MAN ON THE GATE.

Queer Things That Happen the Ticket Taker.

How Reubens Want to be Friendly.

Interesting Interview With Larry McCarty, the Well Known Gate Man for the Presque Isle Co.

There is probably no better known figure in the city at this season of the year than that of Larry McCarty, the genial man at the gate for the Presque Isle steamers. Larry's post is in the gate opening onto the dock at the foot of Jefferson street, where the Presque Isle steamers make their city landing, and he is always on hand, day and night, rain or shine. He always wears a 7x9 smile, has a good word for acquaintances, and is one of the best ticket men in the city.

Notwithstanding his jolly nature the life of a ticket man is not all a bed of roses, as a short observation at the gate will soon prove. Here he has to deal with all classes of people of high and low degree.

"WHERE'S THAT DURNED TICKET?"

Thousands of tickets are handled by him almost every day and he is engaged in a perpetual war with the dead beats who will always infest a place of that kind. Yet they are all handled in good shape, and the "man on the gate" makes many friends for himself and the park.

Queer people and incidents happen along every day, some pretty funny, while others are a sore trial to the patience of the ticket man. A few minutes' conversation with Mr. McCarty is quite interesting, and he tells of his experiences in a most inimitable manner.

"Some people think that the ticket man has an eternal snap, but I wish they would try it for awhile," said he, "especially on days when we handle big excursions from out of town. When the farmer comes to the city for a picnic he is in all his glory and always determined to make the most of his holiday. The young fellows generally think they know everything, and wouldn't confess ignorance on any topic to save their necks. Some of them don't know a steamboat from a wash-tub unless they can see the smoke, and their 'know it all' style often gets them into trouble.

"They are exceedingly careful, however, and often when they buy their tickets at the box office, only 15 feet from the gate, they will set down their bundles and put the ticket in a big wallet and then place this in an inside vest pocket. Of course the next minute in his excitement he forgets where it is and then is obliged to stop at the gate, drop his bundles and search all of his pockets for the festive pasteboard. This will generally happen when there if a big crowd, and just the other day a farmer made a blockade of over five hundred people, while hunting for his ticket. He finally pulled his big leather wallet from an inside vest pocket, and after unwinding about a yard of binder twine, extracted the ticket from the midst of a bandle of old letters.

"About my worst trouble, however, is with people who always want to shake hands with me when I reach for the ticket, and I meet hundreds of them every day.

"YOU CAN KISS THE LITTLE DEAR"

It is hard to make some of them understand what I want, and when it does dawn upon their minds they are bound to shake hands anyhow, all of which is exceedingly pleasant when I'm busy.

"Day before yesterday a man handed me a sack of peanuts instead of his ticket with the remark, 'B' gosh, them's good peanuts, have some, young feller.' I didn't take any. Others seem to think I'm some old friend and introduce me to the family. But the best of all occurred this morning when a woman carrying a baby and followed by five other children started for the island. As I reached out my hand she mistook what I was up to and holding out the infant said, 'Yes, you can kiss the little dear, if you want to, but be careful and don't drop it.' This cost me $1.20 to get square with the boys, who made an infernal guy of me.

"The other morning there were half a dozen soda generators standing on the walk beside the railing when four Reubens came along and at once proceeded to investigate them. The generators were empty, but when one of the fellows turned the valve a little it sizzled and sputtered. 'Look out, Bill, that will explode,' exclaimed another one, and the whole quartet jumped as if a dynamite bomb had fallen amongst them, and never stopped rnaning until they reached Summit street.

"Then the dead beats are as thick as June bugs were last month, and they are up to all sorts of tricks, but I am on to most of them, for they all have the same ear marks. Besides the thousand questions that are asked about the Presque Isle boats and the park, I am supposed to be a walking railroad directory and to know all about the other excursion boats. All this comes in hot weather, too."

Rain Storm.

Wellsville, O., July 24.—A terrific wind storm accompanied by heavy rain and vivid flashes of lightning passed over this city last night. Trees were uprooted and many small buildings blown over and cellars flooded by a rush of water that exceeded anything ever seen here.

Went Through a Building.

Bangor, Me., July 24.—Yesterday afternoon a freight train, heavily loaded with timber, left the track of the Upper Stillwater branch of the Maine Central railroad and crashed into the house of Mrs. Mudgett, pushing the building from its foundation. One of the cars went into the canal.

A RUNAWAY TANK CAR.

It Crashes Into a T. & O. C. Train With Destructive Results.

Fostoria, July 24.—A Lake Erie & Western through freight shoved a loaded oil tank car on the Toledo & Ohio Central "Y" last night, and the car having no brakes, ran through into a moving Toledo & Ohio Central freight.

The oil car was thrown into the ditch and badly demolished.

Two cars on the Toledo & Ohio Central were badly wrecked, one being dragged several hundred feet, badly damaging and twisting the tracks. No one was hurt.

A Count in Hard Luck.

Chicago, July 24.—Count H. F. Von Blucher took luncheon at the Richelieu yesterday. He says that he has been in Chicago a year since last Tuesday. That was the day he lost his wife, and he notes the time accordingly. Yesterday he was almost happy. He received word from her that she would come to Chicago about August 1, if the count would rustle around and get a position before that time. "Some of the stories about me were incorrect," said the count. "I can support my wife as well as most of the young folks of Chicago live, but I can't afford to have a stable and entertain as is befitting my title."

MR. WARREN'S SEAT

In the State Board of Equalization.

Acknowledged to be Filled by One Who Was Not Elected—The Legal Opinion and Clerk Bronson's Statement.

There is but little new in the case of the board of equalization muddle by which Mr. Warren was defrauded out of his seat and the democratic party denied its representation from this district.

The acknowledgement is made by all that the totaling of the vote as cast in Lucas county was 100 short of what it ought to have been for Mr. Warren.

Now that the fact is made known, Mr. Hyatt should at once retire from the seat which does not belong to him.

Will he do it?

Toledo has suffered much because one of its residents has not been in the board to represent its interests. It is probably too late to rectify mistakes which have been committed in this line, but it is not too late to give the duly elected member his seat and the emoluments belonging to it.

The BEE last evening stated that Judge Doyle and Prosecuting Attorney Barber had been in consultation relative to the powers of Mr. Bronson in the matter. The opinion upon which the clerk acted is as follows:

"Section 2994 provides from the returns by clerks of court in the counties not having the largest population in the district an abstract showing the number of votes for each person for each office to be filled in the district and the returns shall be opened and canvassed by the clerk to whom they are sent as provided in section 2980.

"Sec. 2995 provides that the clerk shall upon demand issue a certificate to any person elected to the offices named in said section. This does not include a member of the state board of equalization, and this section provides that the return of the poll books and certificate of election shall be governed by the law regulating the election of senators when by reference to sec. 2995 makes it the duty of the clerk to issue the certificate of election.

"Sec. 2980 provides for opening and making an abstract of the votes in the county on the sixth day after the election, or sooner if the returns are made. The clerk shall take to his assistance two justices of the peace, and shall proceed to open the several returns made to his office and under subdivision 3 of the section shall make an abstract on a separate sheet of the votes cast for the officers therein named, which would include, by relation, the members of the state board of equalization.

Under section 2982 the clerk is to certify a copy of abstract named in the third subdivision and transmit the same by mail to the secretary of state at Columbus.

The clerk has no power after the canvass has been made by himself and the justices and certified in the preceding sections, to correct or change in any manner the certificate and abstract. The only provision for a re-canvass of votes seems to be confined to cases where there are omitted returns as provided for in section 2992 as to certain offices. It was decided in Ingersoll vs Berry 140 s 315 and State vs Marlow 150 s 114, that the remedy for error of this kind seems to be by contest.

"Section 3001 provides that a contest of election any ouside defect or error occurring in the proceeding of an officer in declaring or certifying that a person was duly elected to an office may be corrected by testimony, oral or otherwise. This contemplates the correction of such errors in a contest of election, and there seems to be no other provision for such a correction. After the returns of all of the counties were canvassed by the clerk and the justices in the different counties and certified to the clerk of the county having the largest population, his duty with reference to such returns was simply to canvass with the aid of the justices the abstracts and returns as they appeared in the certificates from the different counties. He had no power to correct or change the abstract of votes thus returned and if those returns should show when canvassed a certain person elected, it was his duty to issue a certificate to such person. In doing this he was simply acting on the face of returns as canvassed of the different counties, without power to deciding on the correctness of the returns made of the different counties. If the abstract of the canvass of the different counties, without power to decide on the correctness of the returns made of the different counties. If the abstract of the canvass of the different counties made after the returns of different counties were all in, showed one person elected and certificate was given to that person, the clerk has no further power over the subject.

JNO. H. DOYLE.
J. A. BARBER.

Technically the opinion may be good law, but according to it, what is to hinder the same thing being done to-morrow knowingly, and giving the certificate to one who was not elected, but who has been able to secure some officer to omit adding a few hundred votes? Nothing. If clerks of court are not sufficiently versed in arithmetic to avoid the making of such serious mistakes, then arrangements should be made for a tribunal to supervise their work, which has sufficient authority to mete out common justice.

Clerk Bronson has written the following letter to Mr. Warren and Mr. Hyatt, touching the discrepancy in the vote. He exhibits the proper spirit in his acknowledgement:

OFFICE CLERK OF COURTS,
Lucas County, Toledo, O., July 23, 1891.

Benjamin F. Hyatt, Foster R. Warren.

GENTLEMEN: On this day Foster R. Warren demanded of me that I issue to him a certificate of election, as member of the decennial state board of equalization, but for reasons hereinafter stated I declined to issue such certificate.

These are briefly the facts in regard to this matter:

When the result of the canvass of the votes cast for this office in this district had been filed in my office, I called to my assistance, according to law, two justices of the peace, and canvassed the vote as returned and certified to by the clerks of courts of the counties constituting this district. The certificate of said canvassing board showed that Joel B. Couch and Benj. F. Hyatt had the largest number of votes, and on Nov. 12, 1890, I issued to them certificates of election, according to law.

Some days since the newspapers contained rumors that Mr. Warren had been elected, and located the difference in the vote cast and the vote returned in Putnam county. I looked over the returns from the counties of the district and verified the totals and found no error. Others also, of both political parties, made examinations but found no error. When it was intimated by the papers that the mistake was in Lucas I had the vote of this county again thoroughly examined. It was then, for the first time, found that there had been made a mistake of 100 in the footing. The figures from the poll books and tally sheets were transferred to the abstract correctly, but in footing them up there was a mistake of 100 made in the addition.

When the canvass of Lucas county was about to be made I informed a member of the democratic committee of that fact, and on such invitation a member of that committee was present and sat with the canvassing board during the entire canvass of the vote, and examined the returns and at that time and ever since there has been unobstructed access to all the election statistics in my office and numerous persons of both parties have examined them frequently. The canvassing board certified and believed that every figure in said abstract was correct and were entirely innocent of any mistake whatever. As for myself, I never knew anything to the contrary until this morning.

As soon as I was satisfied of the error, I immediately sought means of righting the wrong. I visited the other members of the canvassing board and made arrangements to meet at noon to-day. When I returned to my office, I there met Mr. Warren, who made the demand for the certificate. I took the advice of counsel as to what was my duty as clerk in the matter. I stated to them that I now believed Mr. Warren was elected, and desired to do all I could to rectify the error made by the can

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1881.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 24, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN Mc AMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
H. S. TAUMBO, Lawrence County.

Dayton is having another time with the natural gas question. The company demands twenty-five cents a thousand and the people, led by Major Bickham, are kicking.

A joint debate between Campbell and McKinley would please the democrats. The Prince of McKinleyism would flounder when driven from his set speech which he has parroted for twenty years.

Our world's fair commissioners are having a royal reception in London, and the cause of the exposition is booming in England. Premier Salisbury has listened to Ben Butterworth's eloquence, and no doubt found the exposition of the world's fair business not only exhaustive, as the dispatches state, but exhausting, as well. Did the banished Ohioan dilate further on "the wall across the way" McKinley has built?

A house divided against itself cannot stand, consequently Campbell's defeat is certain. This is the logic of the present democratic situation in Ohio.—Athens Messenger.

The Athenian would better concern himself about the cross-eyed harmony of Foraker and Sherman and take an occasional squint at Foster. The democratic party quarrels before a convention, not after. We are all Campbell supporters now.

The Federal anti-trust law is brought before the public again by Attorney-General Miller's instructions to United States district attorneys to prosecute trusts under its provisions. If anything comes of the order except a little campaign capital the country will be surprised. Senator Sherman, as author of the bill, should have seen this order was not given until the next Ohio legislature was in session. It comes too soon to do his candidacy any good.

Relative to Bob Nevin's denial of the Put-in-Bay interview in the Bee the Zanesville Signal says:

Mr. A. J. Sheppard, of this city, sat near Mr. Nevin at the banquet referred to and he informed a Signal reporter of the substance of Mr. Nevin's remarks before they appeared in print in the Toledo Bee. Mr. Nevin did not know he was talking to a reporter and hence let the truth slip out inadvertantly.

It will now be in order for Mr. Nevin to make another denial of an exactly true statement.

There could not possibly be a more decisive indication of the stability of the present French republic than its recognition by the vatican. The monarchists of France, always Catholic in faith, have heretofore been the only political element in that country to have the backing of church authority. All that is now to be changed, and in the official program now announced as the policy of the church in France the new stand of the vatican is made plain. The meaning is that the pope and his advisers regard the monarchial movement in France as hopelessly dead, and see nothing in the republic, as at present conducted, that will prevent cordial relations between it and the vatican. It is a triumph for France and an advance for the church.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is a gentleman who has a reputation altogether beyond his deserts as a writer upon sociological and economic themes. He has favored the reading world with a number of essays in which his premises were glaringly untenable and his arguments provocative of nothing but ridicule. In the August number of the North American Review he has a paper upon the Jewish question which is so ridiculously untruthful and prejudiced that its appearance can only be accounted for on the supposition that he has no regard whatever for his literary reputation. The one statement made by him that the Hebrews have been, for many generations, "a parasitic race," and that this accounts for the persecution to which they have been subjected, is enough to brand him an unblushing liar.

The mutinous mutterings in the most favored regiments of the British army are causing a great deal of uneasiness in England. A revolt in the Coldstream guards is something heretofore undreamed of. The reason given, that the men were refused a day off, is too puerile. There must have been general discontent among the men, and the occasion merely gave opportunity for its open expression. The statement is made by war office officials that "unreasonable compliance with orders is no longer obtainable from men who are permeated with quasi-education." Whether these officials would recommend that the "quasi-education" be abandoned, or that "unreasonable compliance" be no longer expected, is not stated. A country that does not rest its stability upon the strength of a standing army need not be greatly concerned over England's present perplexity, but it looks as though the militarism that characterizes old-world countries is reaching its limit, and a reaction may set in. It may be the day when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares" will be hastened by conditions in which the sword cannot be trusted to do the work for which it was sharpened.

It has come to be the custom for party conventions in formulating their platforms "to point with pride" to the past good record of the party. The Philadelphia Times thinks the coming republican convention in Pennsylvania will get into tribulation over this time-honored custom, and that the platform committee will find it rather awkward to offer resolutions like these:

We point with pride to a republican city treasurer in the penitentiary for stealing state and city funds to the amount of a million and a half.

We point with pride to an auditor-general who failed to enforce the law and thereby enabled the aforesaid city treasurer to steal more than a million of state funds and who divided with the said city treasurer the advertising rebate.

We point with pride to a state treasurer who knew the law, who in fact signed the law as speaker of the house, compelling quarterly settlements on the part of all officials collecting state moneys and who failed to compel the required settlement.

We point with pride to a republican clerk who hawked the official advertising among the newspapers, receiving a fat commission therefor.

We point with pride, etc., etc., etc.

It is clear to everybody that the mistake in canvassing the vote for member of the state board of equalization was known to certain officials months ago. The concealment was wholly the work of republicans. What may have been an original clerical error became a crime as soon as the discovery was kept from the public. Clerk Bronson and Secretary of State Ryan may personally be innocent, but the crime was a matter of concealment in office of one or both of these gentlemen. The refusal of the republican majority of the state board to make the only reparation possible for that body, namely, an investigation of the matter, stamps the fraud and crime upon the brow of each republican member. The present republican candidate for auditor of state, E. W. Poe, is a member of that board. He is in the boat with the rest of his fellows. The whole thing is a job, a steal, and a crime upon the electoral franchise. The exposure reveals the methods which the republican leaders of Ohio employ to maintain their position.

This steal can not be too severely denounced, and it is an issue in this campaign for the people to consider.

Russian lawyers of Hebrew birth or faith have been disbarred from practice in that country. Where there is so little law and justice observed as in Russia, it would seem any honest lawyer might be thankful for having to give up the profession.

New Haven is to give the city of Washington "a wonderful collection of fossils." It is not stated whether some of the New England senators are included or not.

McKinley Logic.

When a man honestly believes that he can lift himself by his boot-straps, or, what is the same thing, that he can make a country prosperous by taxing one part of its people to give to another part, or by taxing all to give to a few, we cannot hold him to any rigorous line of reasoning or ask that his arguments shall be consistent or consistent. But it seems incredible that the framer of the McKinley tariff bill should venture to repeat at the banquet in New York the statement he first made amid applause on the floor of the house:

And we have another prohibition in it. We prohibit the government from going abroad and buying what it can get at home without paying the same duty that it makes its own citizens pay. [Prolonged applause.]

The citizen buys an article abroad and pays a duty on it. That duty goes into the pocket of the government and the citizen is that much poorer forever. The government buys a like article and pays a like duty on it. That duty goes into its own pocket and it is exactly as well off as before. To charge the citizen a duty is to charge the government a duty is simply to require it to take money out of one of its pockets and to put it into another of its pockets; in this case only to make a debit entry on one book and a credit entry exactly balancing it on another in a custom house, without the use of any money whatever.

Major McKinley owns a toll-bridge. His neighbors claim that his charges are too high. He answers them and says: "My dear friends, your complaint is just. I will do away with all cause for it. I have been passing free over my bridge heretofore; hereafter I will always pay the same rates of toll I charge you." He stops, just as the neighbors do, and ostentatiously pays his toll. Every night he gets back all the toll he has paid and his neighbors' tolls also.

It is doubtful if any neighbor would see relief for himself in such conduct, or would receive the major's statement with "prolonged applause," as a like statement was received at a New York dinner.—Hon. W. L. Wilson in St. Louis Republic.

A Practical Compliment.

In pursuance of the forecast in the Enquirer, Col. James E. Neal, of Hamilton, was yesterday unanimously chosen chairman of the democratic state executive committee, and he will therefore have the management of the democratic campaign. Inasmuch as Col. Neal was chairman of the committee two years ago, when the democratic candidate for governor was elected, his second call is a practical compliment of which he may justly be proud. His speech of acceptance, reported in our Columbus dispatches, is an indication of his purpose to call to his assistance all democratic forces; to put new and safe connections in the places of the bridges that have been burned, and to rally all along the line for the democratic ticket.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Good of the People.

This contest between Sherman and Foraker introduced a new element in the Ohio canvass. While alleged democratic dissensions are healing and disappearing, in the only spot in which they ever were prominent, republican discord and dissension, originating in the rivalry and ambition of Sherman and Foraker, are already dominant in the campaign, and promise to gain strength until election day, when McKinley can thank the "fire-brand" and the "circle" of his party for a large share in the responsibility of his defeat. The good of the people will come out of this fight.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Jerry and His Wife.

While Jerry Simpson is whetting his trenchant blade for the scalp of John Sherman, whom he pronounces the "arch enemy of the human race," Mrs. Simpson, a modest, industrious little woman, who is greatly esteemed by all of her neighbors, is cooking for a gang of threshers who are cleaning a 650-acre tract of wheat, which her husband owns near Medicine Lodge, Ks.—Kansas City Star.

Something for Everybody.

Mr. Blaine is worse.
Mr. Blaine is better.
Mr. Blaine is a candidate.
Mr. Blaine is not a candidate.
Mr. Blaine is for Harrison.
Mr. Blaine is against Harrison.
Surely no one has occasion to complain of the dispatches regarding the premier in retirement. There is something for everybody.—St. Louis Republic.

Cloud Burst.

Mitchell, Ind., July 24.—A severe wind storm and cloud burst passed over Salem yesterday. Several buildings were unroofed, store fronts were blown in and shade trees uprooted. No one was seriously injured. The country wheat stacks were blown down and much damage done to growing crops.

Stick to the Text.

For a party that chose McKinley as its candidate and wanted to make a fight on the tariff issue, the Ohio republicans show an unaccountable disposition to talk about everything but the tariff.—Wheeling Register.

HAS STRUCK HER COLORS

Last Chapter in the History of a Celebrated War Ship.

The Glorious Old Brooklyn Destroyed by the Torch.

History of Her Many Famous Exploits During the Heated Days of the Civil War.

Boston, July 24.—Off Nut island, all that remains of a once proud and unconquerable war ship has been given to the merciless flames to devour.

For the first time in her history the old Brooklyn, formerly of the United States Navy, struck her colors to a foe.

It is a rather inglorious fate for a ship of her kind, which, though engaged in many of the hotly contested battles of the civil war, never lowered her flag, no matter how mighty her adversary.

Her crew was considered one of the most daring, plucky and strongest in the service, and among her commanding officers were men who achieved greatness in their chosen vocation, and won for themselves honor and renown by their daring deeds in defence of their country.

The Brooklyn is a sister ship to the old Hartford, Pensacola, Richmond and Lancaster, and was built by Westervell & Co., of New York, in 1858.

She was a full-rigged sloop of war, built of live oak, and at the breaking out of the late war was one of the few ships fit for first-class service owned by the government.

Her length was 233 between perpendiculars, breadth of beam 43 feet, and mean draught 19.2 feet. Her indicated horsepower was 1116, and her average speed 10 knots. She could carry in her bunkers 330 tons of coal, and her displacement was 3250 tons. She could accommodate a crew of 23 officers and 268 men.

She originally had a battery of 16 nine-inch smooth bore guns, and two 100-pound rifles.

When the civil war broke out, the Brooklyn was assigned to the Gulf squadron, and thither she proceeded, being one of the first of the fleet to arrve on the scene of action.

Her early arrival prevented for a time the departure of the rebel privateer Sumter, which was lying in pass waiting for a chance to get out. The Sumter was one of the first vessels of any kind fitted out at the south for hostile purposes.

She was commanded by one of the south's most daring seamen, Semmes.

On June 18 the Sumter dropped down the river to the forts, and thence to the head of the passes, where she remained at anchor for nearly a fortnight, watching for an opportunity to run out.

Here Semmes had every advantage, as he could obtain accurate information of the movements of the blockading vessel while they were ignorant of his presence.

The Brooklyn had made an attempt to ascend the river, but after grounding twice gave up the attempt. Twice a report that one or another of the blockaders had left her station led Semmes to run down one of the passes, but each time he failed to escape.

The second time he remained in Pass-a-Loutre, a few miles from the bar, unobserved by the Brooklyn, and after a few hours of waiting at a moment when the latter had left her anchorage in chase of a sail, he made for the mouth of the pass.

The Brooklyn, upon sighting him, left her chase and attempted to head him off, but he reached the bar and got out to sea.

The Brooklyn followed, carrying sail and steam and was gaining on the flying privateer, but by hauling up a few points Semmes, brought the wind so far ahead that his pursuer took in her sails and she gradually dropped astern, having lost the opportunity of destroying, at a single blow, nearly the whole seagoing fleet of the confederacy.

The command of the gulf squadron was assigned to Flag Officer William Mervine, who had served in the Mexican war and who had been 52 years in the service.

The flagship of the squadron, the Colorado, arrived in the gulf on June 8, 1861.

Most of the other vessels of the fleet arrived at their stations before the Colorado, and when the latter made her appearance the blockade was already on foot.

Porter was in command of the Powhatan, and was stationed off Mobile.

The Brooklyn took up her station off Parsa-Loubig and announced the blockade of New Orleans.

During the early part of the war the Brooklyn was engaged in a number of important movements, but the most stirring and active part she played was in the capture of New Orleans, when with Farragut and his gallant fleet she passed the fort in the face of dreadful obstacles and sailed up the Mississippi to the Crescent City.

On that occasion she had the honor of following Farragut's ship, the Hartford. The Brooklyn in the darkness lost sight of her leader, and when passing through the line of hulks, using both broadsides as they would bear, came violently in collision with the Kinea.

The gunboat keeled over and was nearly driven ashore. The two vessels then went clear, the Brooklyn fouling the booms of the eastern hulks, breaking through them and losing her headway.

This caused her to fall broadside to the stream, in which position she received a heavy fire from Fort St. Philip, getting clear, and, with her head up river, the Manassas came butting into the starboard gangway.

The blow was delivered with slight momentum against the chain armor, and appeared at the time to have done little damage, but subsequent examination showed that the Brooklyn's side was stove in six feet below the water line, the prow having entered between the frame, and crushed both inner and outer planking.

During the attack on Fort Fisher, in the fall of 1864, 17 gunboats, under command of Capt. O. S. Glesser, were sent to cover the landing of transports and assist with their boats. It was perceived that the smaller vessels kept too far from the beach, and the Brooklyn was dispatched to set them an example.

Subsequently the Brooklyn did effective service in the capture of Fort Fisher.

In company with two other vessels in January, 1863, the Brooklyn, under Com. Henry H. Bell, had been hurriedly brought to New Orleans to resume the blockade.

The privateer Alabama was sighted from the masthead of the Brooklyn when about 12 miles off. She had no steam up, nor were there any sails set that could be distinguished. The lookout from the masthead took her for a bark or a three-masted schooner.

The Brooklyn's fires were out and new bar gates were being put in, otherwise she would have gone in pursuit of the stranger. As it was, the commander signaled the Hatteras to chase, and the latter got under way and steamed in the direction indicated, but was sunk in the attempt to capture the privateer, her crew narrowly escaping with their lives.

When last in commission she was with the Asiatic squadron. On her return trip from China she broke her main shaft and had to make the passage to New York by sail, taking 146 days for the trip. From New York she went to Portsmouth, Va., where in the latter part of the year 1889 she was condemned by the United States commissioners as unfit for sea service. She was bought by Thomas Butler & Co., of this city, and brought to Boston. For some time she has been lying off the New York & New England docks.

A Happy Selection.

Col. James E. Neal's election yesterday to be chairman of the Ohio democratic executive committee for the coming year was an exceedingly happy one for the democracy of this state. The ability and executive knowledge of Col. Neal was demonstrated two years ago when he organized victory, and he will again this year organize his forces to make the re-election of Gov. Campbell a certainty, as well as that of the whole democratic state ticket.—Columbus Post.

PLEASURE BY MOONLIGHT.

The Clerks' Boat Ride a Grand Success—Slight Accident, But No One Injured.

The steamer City of Toledo left the Monroe street dock last evening at 8:30 with a jolly crowd aboard. The event was a moonlight ride given by the Clerks' Mutual Protective Association. The boys had been circulating for several days previous and the result was the boat's prescribed capacity of 1,200 was utilized to the fullest extent.

The moon broke its engagement and lurked behind the clouds, but this cut no figure with the crowd, which was composed mostly of young people, who were out for a good time and nothing short of a cyclone would mar their pleasure.

Regardless of the immense throng, there was ample room on the big craft for merry-making, and the boat was scarcely under way before the fun was begun.

The orchestra discoursed sweet music on the lower deck while happy couples danced to its measured tones.

Gathered around the piano in the cabin were Ed Pixley, Charlie O'Brien, Will Efler, Gus Leibius, Mainard Kinney, Harry Sinclair, Ed Baumgardner, Joe Stackhouse, Will Stackhouse and Frank Wheeler, and all who have heard the boys sing know that the party in the parlors were royally entertained.

Shortly after the boat started on the return trip, one of the midship stanchions supporting the forward promenade deck, gave way with a loud crash. All was disorder in an instant. Women screamed, and several took advantage of the occasion to quietly faint away. Many badly rattled passengers ran about shouting that the boat was going to sink. This caused a general rush, some even pulling down life preservers, and it was only by the coolness manifested by a few level headed persons that a panic was averted. This was the only real danger apparent, but fortunately no one was injured. Order was soon restored and pleasure resumed, no one being the worse for the little excitement.

TO SAIL THE STORMY SEAS

The Utowana Off for a Three-Years' Cruise.

Floating Palaces that are the Rivals of Gould's Celebrated Atalanta.

Philadelphia, July 24.—Bright and early yesterday morning the new steam yacht Utowana left the waters of her birth at Neafie & Levy's shipyard for a three-years' cruise around the world. She will first stop at New York and Bar Harbor, and will start from American shores on September 1.

The vessel has been built for W. W. Durant, a retired New York millionaire and former Wall street broker, who is now stopping at the Stratford with his wife and children. The latter will accompany him on his voyage.

The Utowana is 191 feet long, 27 feet 6 inches beam, and draws 14 1-2 feet of water when loaded with coal and stores. She is different from any type of vessel ever built in the United States. She is what is known as an auxiliary craft, the steam only being used when there is no wind to fill the sails.

When under sail the propeller can be lifted out of the water. Sixty-seven tons of coal will last her 20 days while running at a 10-knot speed—more than enough to take her across the Atlantic.

The Utowana will touch at the most unknown and unfrequented parts of the world. Captain Whaldin, a well-known shipmaster who has traveled many times around the world, will command the Utowana. There will be a physician, a governess, a purser and a steward, H. Best, who has tickled the palate of Prince Henry of Battenburg, making a crew of 32, all told.

The Corsair is another floating palace, which has been built by the same firm for J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York. She will be ready to leave in a short time.

She is 238 feet long, 27 feet beam and 18 feet depth of hold. She will have engines of sufficient power to drive her 17 knots per hour with 175 pounds of steam and under forced draught. The engines will be of the triple expansion type, of 2,000 horse-power.

Great things in the speed line are expected of the new boat when she gets steam on with the new Scotch boilers with which she is fitted. They are of steel, 14 feet 5 inches in diameter, and with their 4,700 square feet of heating surface will furnish steam enough to drive the three-bladed propeller at 160 revolutions a minute.

She will have steam steering gear and a powerful dynamo engine that will supply a complete electric-light system for all parts of the vessel.

There will be eight state rooms, and three bath rooms leading off the main saloon, which will be finished plainly in oak, mahogany or walnut.

Alcoves will be provided for a piano, sofas, bookcases and an open fireplace. The staterooms will all be finished alike in white and gold, each having, besides its bed, a wardrobe, bureau and washstand.

The after cabin is to be plainly finished in panels of white enamel; the officers' mess-room is finished in hard woods, oiled, and the crew's quarters in yellow pine, varnished.

The forward deck saloon will be furnished inside with a sofa all around, a chart room and a table with lockers. The galley, or kitchen, which is in the forward deck-house, will have tiled floor and sides. A dumb-waiter will connect it with the forward cabin and the hold. There will also be a large refrigerating room, part of which can be used as an ice-box. There will be also sail-rooms, lamp-rooms and a number of storerooms. The masts and bowsprit are to be of Oregon pine, and the decks of seasoned Quebec yellow pine.

Capt. Hawes, formerly of the steamship Mars, will command the Corsair.

These two floating palaces have cost not less than $250,000 each, and either one of them are equal in finish and durability to Gould's famous Atalanta.

Campbell's Possibilities.

Situated midway between the eastern and western sections of the country Ohio is, in the next place, a state exceptionally well located for the purpose of figuring general averages as to the present drift of sentiment on the two overshadowing issues before the nation—the tariff and the currency. Besides this Hon. James E. Campbell, the democratic nominee, is a phenomenal politician, and ranks among the few men who are rated in the political records as "born of destiny." He defeated Foraker in 1889 in a contest deemed hopeless at first, and upon a second trial for congress in 1886 he succeeded by a majority of just two votes. Should he now defeat McKinley it is predicted by good judges that he will be prominent in the next presidential race.—Boston Globe.

The Masses with Campbell.

The work of the democratic state convention is but a week old, yet already all the signs of discontent and disaffection have cleared away. From lake to river there is not a single democratic paper but what has sounded the battle cry for Campbell, tariff reform and victory. There is not a discordant sound anywhere. So with the voters. A few may be disappointed, a few disgruntled, but the great masses are with Campbell in his determination to crush McKinleyism. Those who know the governor best know his strength and fighting qualities and that he will leave no stone unturned to achieve a victory for the Ohio democracy this year. That he will succeed is hardly a matter of doubt.—St. Clairsville Gazette.

A Democratic Year.

The republican papers are banking heavy on the good crops to help them out. Harrison claimed the "Lord did it" for him with the aid of John Wanamaker. But John is in the soup this year and the good crops won't avail anything. This is a democratic year.—Troy Democrat.

His Political Fences.

President Harrison boldly dashed into the surf the other day and rescued a gate and a section of fence which were floating out to sea. Will the hero of this nautical adventure succeed as well in rescuing his political fences from the tidal waves of 1892?—Chicago Herald.

SKELETON IN THE CLOSET

Story of the Secret in the Booth Family.

J. Brutus Booth's Alleged Desertion of His Wife.

Said to Have Paid Her $600 to Leave the Country and Make Him no Further Trouble.

New York, July 24.—The Herald on Monday contained a story concerning an attempt to blackmail Edwin Booth, the actor. A disreputable newspaper man and a person connected with the stage for years were said to have in their possession a document relating to an incident in Mr Booth's family, but of which Mr. Booth was supposed not to have been aware until informed of it by the conspirators, who were stated to have used this knowledge to blackmail him.

Mr. Booth was announced to have been harassed by these men to such an extent that the persecution affected his brain, and this break down of his mental powers was the primary cause of his retirement from the stage.

The late Lawrence Barrett was said to have interposed between the supposed conspirators and his friend, and, though he did not believe their story, Mr. Booth is said to have paid them to discontinue their annoyance.

When Barrett died, Joseph Jefferson came to Mr. Booth's rescue and invited him to his summer residence at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., where the sick man was supposed to be secure from all intruders.

The Democratic News, in its issue, classes the story as a canard, and gives the following: Some years ago, in an apartment in the Alpine building at Broadway and Thirty-third street, there met one night a party consisting of Steele Mackaye and his brother or cousin of the name of Mackaye, Frank A. Burr, a journalist, and Charles W. Brooke, a celebrated practitioner at the New York bar.

Mr. Burr had a package of letters written in French or German and alleged to be a correspondence between Agatha Delanoir and her sister Therese. Agatha writing from this country to her sister, who lived abroad, and Therese answering to America.

These letters were the subject of the evening's conversation, and it was stated that they told an extraordinary story of the romance of Junius Brutus Booth's life. The tale was that Booth—the father of Edwin Booth—had in his early career married Agatha Delanoir against the wishes of her parents, and had subsequently gone to London to become an actor receiving at first a salary of $6 a week, and then $10 weekly.

He began to despair of his success in this career, and at one time thought of joining the English army to fight against Napoleon, but finally came to America, as was alleged, in the company of a flower girl he had met.

There had meanwhile been born to Agatha Delanoir a son, who was named Robert Booth, and who, when he grew up, came to America, where he found his father surrounded by a growing family.

Robert was a hospital nurse and saw but little of his father, but what he did see convinced him that his mother ought to be here, and so he wrote requesting her to come across the water.

She did come, and, without pausing in New York to interfere with Junius Brutus Booth's great success, she proceeded to her son's humble home in Baltimore, where she took up her residence. When Mr. Booth came there to play an engagement, according to the alleged translations of these letters, she presented herself to him and was repulsed, he undertaking to silence her with declarations that he was sufficiently powerful to destroy her.

She sought legal advice and he was taken to court to answer. He agreed, if she would return to her home, to pay $600, and with this money she was prepared to go home to her sister and remain there.

But before she could leave she was taken ill and died in Baltimore, in the outskirts of which city, it is alleged, she is buried, under a tombstone bearing the legend, "Agatha Delanoir, wife of Junius Brutus Booth." Robert Booth, the alleged son of this union, went to the war and died of consumption.

Such is the story that was discussed in the Alpine apartment house.

Mr. Burr said he came into possession of the papers through the Delanoir family, to whom he wrote for information upon coming across the Baltimore tombstone. He had not intention of using the papers even if he believed them genuine.

Stuart Robson, one of Booth's closest friends, is said to have mentioned the fact that Steele Mackaye had offered to write a life of Edwin Booth, and it is supposed that in some way the whole matter became entangled until it finally reached the Herald in the shape of an absurd story of blackmail. Certainly no person would suspect either of the gentlemen named of any such conduct, any more than he would believe the story of Agatha Delanoir's letters.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

A Number of People Injured Caused by a Broken Rail.

Des Moines, Ia., July 24.—Yesterday morning St. Louis train No. 7 on the Wabash road was wrecked about 35 miles east of Des Moines.

A broken rail caused the accident and three coaches were plunged down an embankment.

Fifteen people were in the sleeper and in the first coach. Of this number four were injured, none fatally. J. L. Piel, of New York, was considerably bruised about the body and a lady and her little girl from Ottumwa were also injured.

The fact that the train was running at a slow rate of speed at the time of the accident was all that prevented worse results.

Vary His Diet.

It will be a good thing for the republican party to lose Mr. Quay; and the democratic party, which has at times found that gentleman a tough morsel, will be able to vary its diet with some tender lamb in the shape of his supposed successor.—N. Y. World.

Stands by the Ticket.

Democrats may have a preference for a certain man before a nomination is made, as they have a right to, but when the candidates are named that settles it—every good democrat stands by the ticket and does all he can to elect it.—Madison County Democrat.

His Grave Dug.

The Republic believes that Mr. John Sherman is serving his last term in the United States senate. His political grave is dug and he has been his own sexton.—St. Louis Republic.

It Widens.

While the democratic disaffection in Ohio was greatest before the convention, the little split in the republican ranks widens as the days roll by.—Chicago Times.

One of The Best.

The Toledo BEE is one of the best dailies in Ohio and a credit to Toledo and its publishers.—Wauseon Expositor.

Does Not Follow.

Ohio republican senatorial aspirants are early birds, but it does not necessarily follow that they will catch the worm.—Dayton Times.

And of Foraker.

Gen. John Beatty keeps whacking away at Foraker. Beatty has a holy horror of machine politics.—Delaware Democratic Herald.

Destroyed by Fire.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Proctor & Gamble's old warehouses, on Central avenue near the canal, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss $40,000; covered by insurance.

The adjoining packing house of Maescher & Co. was also damaged to the extent of $10,000.

TWELVE DOLLARS

Causes a Good Deal of Trouble—The Case in Police Court.

Fanny Lampton, a soiled dove from Michigan, came to Toledo yesterday to look for fish, and caught one, which turned out to be a bad catch for her. The woman was at a house on Washington street when a man named John J. Coffee, called and made her acquaintance. Coffee showed the woman his pocketbook, containing $12, which she took, saying that she would "keep it for him." In a little while the woman said she was hungry and Coffee took her to the Brunswick hotel on Washington street, where they had a lunch. While eating the lunch the woman excused herself and left the room and skipped out, taking the money with her. Coffee soon discovered that she had left him, "never to return again," and reported to the police station.

Detective Duffy was put on the case and found that the woman was at Wyek's hotel, where she was arrested.

The money was found in her possession and identified, but the pocketbook had been thrown away. The woman was brought before Judge Sala this morning to answer to the charge of petit larceny and was represented by Judge Humphrey, who made a motion that as the defendant was not under arrest on a sworn warrant, she was not legally before the court and should be dismissed.

Judge Sala dismissed the woman, but a sworn warrant was made out and she was arrested just as she was about to leave the building and take the boat for Detroit. In the meantime court had been adjourned, but the woman wanted an immediate trial, and as Judge Sala and the prosecutor were still there court was again opened and the witnesses in the case examined, which brought forth considerable discussion between Mr. Reno and Judge Humphrey. Before the case could be settled Judge Sala was compelled to adjourn court until this afternoon, on account of the steam calliope which was being repaired in the shop just in the rear of the court room.

IN THREE GREAT STATES.

OHIO.

Niles is to have a new hotel.

Marietta has a board of trade.

Warren races will occur August 5-6.

Hilliard is to have a new savings bank.

Canton has a brand new patrol wagon.

Defiance has a newly organized boat club.

Carner loafers are being run in at Zanesville.

Marietta's new water works are in operation.

Mrs. John Long was killed by the cars at Cadiz.

Middletown's new opera house has been tested.

Malignant diphtheria is raging at Portsmouth.

Sidney's supply of natural gas has been shut off.

Deshler is to have a social purity convention.

Marietta will have a new steamboat 206 feet long.

Hamilton's centennial celebration will last four days.

The Ohio penitentiary now contains 1,634 prisoners.

A. Y. M. C. A. branch has been organized at Youngstown.

The meetings at Lakeside are very largely attended.

The Portsmouth street railway has suspended operations.

Gallia county has thirty Farmers' alliance organizations.

An equal rights association has been organized at Massillon.

A 15-year-old boy had both feet cut off by a reaper at New Lisbon.

Van Wert defeated Paulding playing base ball before a big crowd.

Will Burnett, of Denison, fell from a bicycle and broke both arms.

John Gates was overcome by sewer gas at Columbus while in a trench.

A beer keg was thrown through a temperance reading room window at Millersburg.

S. W. Converse was fatally hurt by falling from a reaper at Kossuth, Mercer county.

The rewards offered by Seneca county for the capture of Mervin Kuhns have not yet been paid.

The tenth annual reunion of the Seventy-ninth regiment, O. V. I., will be held at Milford, September 8.

The Springfield board of education is kicking against the erection of the kangaroo booths in school yards.

Mechanicsburg's mayor, John Tullis, has had trouble with the city council. An investigation of the mayor's books is expected to produce a sensation.

The Woman's Press club of Cincinnati is entering its fourth year, and numbers about thirty-five active workers, including poets, authors, editors, journalists, correspondents and lecturers.

Thousands of dead fish are floating in the Sandusky river. It is thought that they were killed by poisonous fluid carried to the river from the pulp and paper mill.

The following faculty for the new law department of the Ohio university has been appointed: Judge Marshall J Williams, Dean; E L Dewitt, R H Platt, Benjamin Woodbury, O W Adrich, J H Collins, George K Nash, H J Booth, J T Holmes, Earnest Tompkins, D F Pugh, J J Stoddart, D K Watson, Cyrus Huling, I N Abernethy and H L Wilgus.

INDIANA.

Goshen is growing very rapidly.

A mad dog at Brazil chewed a little girl's head into a gelly.

Lafayette will try the drive well plan for a water supply.

Ben Grovis was kicked by a horse and killed at Round Hill.

The state wheat crop is worth $20 to each person in the state.

Ex-soldiers of Knox county will reune at Bicknell, August 13 and 14.

Noblesvilles persons are waging a war against merchants who keep stores open on Sunday.

George Ketchum, a steeple painter of Lawrenceburg, working on a scaffold which broke, caught a dangling rope and hung on, and escaped a sure death.

Wm. Wade and Columbus Smith engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight at Stewartsville, and Wade was severely stabbed near the heart. Smith is at large and Wade will die. There was a woman in the case.

MICHIGAN.

Marquette is to have a fine new M. E. church.

Bids for Saginaw's new music hall have been opened.

Malleable iron works will likely be established at Grand Haven.

The strikers charged with conspiracy at Grand Rapids have been discharged.

The Milwaukee & Eastern Transit company have let a contract for an elevator at Benton Harbor, to be completed in 90 days, and it is said that grain shippers have guaranteed the route via that town 1,500,000 bushels the first year.

The members of the bankers' association, having finished their state meeting at Marquette, are visiting the copper country. George H. Russell, of Detroit, was elected president; F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, secretary, and Reuben Kempf, of Ann Arbor, treasurer.

Holly will flush her Fourth of July celebration on the 25th. A balloon-ascension-parachuter failed to go up according to contract on the first date and the committee has been hustling ever since to get a man to do the drop act. They have one secured for to-morrow, and thus will complete their original program.

Nicaragua Loan.

Nicaragua, July 24.—The Nicaraguan government proposes to circulate a loan of one million pesos. The loan will be refunded from half of the customs duties which are sufficient to meet the reimbursement in four years. The loan is necessary to meet growing exigencies.

Killed by Electric Cars.

Decatur, Ill., July 24.—Miss Hattie Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Frances Lockwood, of Elgin, Ill., met her death at 9:30 last night in an accident on the Decatur short line electric railway coming in from Riverside park, and several other persons were more or less seriously injured.

Don't Mention It.

Portland, Ore., July 24.—Yesterday the thermometer reached 102 degrees in this city at 2 p. m., being the highest ever recorded here.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

No cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

KILLED IN A PRIZE RING.

Two Men Pound Each Other Until One Dies.

A Brutal Exhibition and Murder Caused by Two Men Fighting for the Hand of a Girl.

Monongahela City, Pa., July 24.—This city is in a great state of excitement over a prize fight that turned into a murder.

Harry Boyd and John Myford, living at Black Diamond, a mining town just outside of the city limits, had a quarrel several days ago about some trivial affair, though it is supposed jealousy over a girl was the real cause of their difference.

After their first quarrel they were constantly bickering, and yesterday it was decided that they should fight it out according to prize ring customs. The two, accompanied by several friends, pitched a ring and stripped for the bare knuckle fight.

They were both young fellows and almost equally matched, though Boyd seemed to have the best of it in the way of science. Three terrific rounds were fought, at the end of which both were bleeding profusely. Both men came up for the fourth round grimly, and it was evident they intended to do each other all possible harm.

A few preliminary blows were struck, when Boyd, seeing an opening, rushed in and delivered a tremendous blow on Myford's neck, just over the jugular.

Myford staggered back a few steps and fell to the ground insensible. He was picked up by his friends, but never recovered consciousness, and expired an hour later. Boyd came to this city and surrendered himself.

CAME TOGETHER ON THE BRIDGE.

Bad Smash-up of Two Sections of a Parted Train.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 24.—Westbound freight train No. 83 broke in three sections just east of Waterboro, on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road yesterday at 3:30 p. m. Two of the sections came together on the center of the east span of bridge No. 6 with such force as to derail the cars, and to throw them into the main trusses of the bridge, thereby breaking the struts and destroying the structure. Nobody was injured.

Four loaded and four empty cars fell into the bed of the river, which is at present dry, and about twenty feet below the rail. Traffic on the line is not being delayed, trains are running via the Buffalo & Southwestern division and Dayton on the western division.

THE ST. PAUL FIASCO.

The mills in Minneapolis went right on grinding without interference, while upwards of five thousand citizens were endeavoring to stop a mill in St. Paul.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Minnesota's governor, by forbidding the proposed St. Paul "mill," has prevented a very lively circulation of money. Thousands of dollars, wagered on Hall and Fitzsimmons, must now be returned to the once eager but now sadly disgusted betters.—Boston Globe.

If Professors Fitzsimmons and Hall are very anxious to settle the point at issue between them, they can do so in the back yard without molestation. The professors, however, are after the $12,000. It is strictly business with them; and a dirty, brutal business it is.—Wheeling Register.

In the fight that might thus be precipitated there would have been deaths, in all probability, while in the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight, which such a course would have been taken to prevent, there wouldn't have been the slightest danger of a fatality or even of serious or permanent injury to either of the contestants. The whole affair was decidedly ridiculous. People who don't want to fight don't have to f

VAN NOORDEN'S GREAT CLOTHING SALE

NOW GOING ON AT 435-437 Summit St

Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES

H.M.PIXLEY & SON

Are in position to furnish promptly, any thing from a small office safe to a

BANK VAULT WITH TIME LOCK.

PRICES RIGHT.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 106 SUMMIT STREET. PHONE 767.

SEE MY SPONGE?

SISTERS DO AS I DID

DRESS YOUR SHOES WITH WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A MONTH: OTHER DAYS, WASH THEM CLEAN WITH WET SPONGE Copyrighted

LADIES, IT COSTS 1 cent a □ foot to change the appearance of old Furniture so completely that your husbands will think it is new.

PIK-RON WILL DO IT ASK FOR IT. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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Best Service! Scales on Wagons!

Customers Get What They Pay For.

Last year's unused coupons redeemed. All contracts carried out. A trial will convince you.

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All kinds of Sea Food and Game in Season.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS AND ON TIME.

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Between Madison and Adams.

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TAIT'S BREAD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

STORAGE AND GENERAL TRUCKING.

Covered Vans for Furniture!

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City.

The Moreton Truck and Storage Co.

Don't Get It Into Your Head when you go by MERRELL BROS. At the corner of Monroe and Huron, that they handle nothing but old traps.

If you want a vehicle of any description, go inside for it. A carload just received from the Buckeye Buggy Co., of Columbus.

These are the finest in the land but they have others at all prices.

CROCKER-WHEELER PERFECTED ELECTRIC MOTORS From 1-12 Horse-Power Up.

Most Efficient Motor on the Market.

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PICTURE FRAMES AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Brewers of Genuine Pilsener, Export and LAGER BEER! TOLEDO, OHIO. JOHN JACOBY, Supt.

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413 ADAMS STREET.

And Leave orders for

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Churches Furnished at Special Rates.

HE CALLED HER IN.

He called her in from me and shut the door,
After a long struggling with my pride and pain
A weary while it seemed, in which the more
I held myself from her the greater fain
Was I look upon her face again;
At last—at last—half conscious where my feet
Were faring, I stood waist deep in the sweet
Green grasses there, where she
First came to me
The very blossoms she had plucked that day,
And, at her father's voice, had cast away,
Around me lay.
Still bright and blooming in these eyes of mine;
And as I gathered each one eagerly
I pressed it to my lips and drank the wine
Her kisses left there for the honey bee.
Then, after I had laid them with the tress
Of her bright hair, with lingering tenderness,
I, turning, crept on to the edge that bound
Her pleasant-seeming home—but all around
Was never sign of her! The windows all
Were blinded, and I heard no rippling fall
Of her glad laugh, nor any harsh voice call;
But, clutching to the tangled grasses, caught
A sound as though a strong man bowed his head
And then straightway before
My tearless eyes, all vividly was wrought
A vision that is with me ever more:
A little girl that lies asleep, nor hears,
Nor heeds not any voice, nor fall of tears.
And I sit singing o'er and o'er and o'er,
'God called her in from him and shut the door!'
—James Whitcomb Riley in Yankee Blade.

BEESWAX.

An inventor in Germany has made a clock that he warrants will go to the year 9999 without winding.

We lose two pounds of water in twenty-four hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become.

Bicycles no longer can be ridden in Danish cities faster than the speed of a cab, by a decree of the government.

Thus far an aggregate of $2,695,000 has been appropriated by twenty-nine states for representation at the world's fair.

Des Moines, Iowa, is proclaimed the greatest city in the world without a saloon. The city has 50,000 inhabitants.

There are spiders no bigger than a grain of sand which spin threads so fine that it takes 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

Illinois has a larger railroad mileage than any other state in the union; or, to be more exact, it has 10,163 miles of main lines and 2,928 miles of sidings.

A Texas cattleman says the outlook at present is that the cattle supply from that state will fall short 1,000,000 head as compared with the number last year.

The richest colored man in Pennsylvania is John Clark, of Pittsburg, who began with an humble blacksmith shop 20 years ago, and made a fortune of $200,000.

Miss Katharine Drexel's convent, which is soon to be built at Audalusia, Penn., will be equipped with all modern conveniences, including electric lights.

Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost, who lives near Marietta, O., is 107 years old and has lived in one house 91 years, removing to it from the "block house" at Marietta.

The grave of Oliver Goldsmith, in the precincts of the inner temple, is one of the neglected graves of England. The engraved letters are becoming dim and the tablet is scratched.

A carrier pigeon, which had been bought at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, and taken to London, has reappeared in his old home, having most likely escaped and successfully undertaken the long flight back.

Only $5,000 of the proposed fund of $20,000 for the benefit of Gen. N. P. Banks has been raised. The plan is to give the general the interest in the fund and then at his death return the amounts subscribed to the respective donors.

Princeton college intends sending an expedition this month to "a region in Montana never before explored" to search for fossil remains. It has been the custom of Princeton to send out expeditions of this kind every summer.

Apples are as profitable a crop in California as oranges. A grower, whose ranch is up 4,000 feet in the Sierra Nevadas, figures out a return of $2,106 per acre gross at the rate of 6¼ cents per pound, which he received.

Writing by telegraph, now so much talked about, was tried in France 20 years ago. Signatures were sent from Pau to Paris, and experiment was considered entirely successful. After that the whole matter was suffered to fall into abeyance.

Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific coast, commenced life as a clerk in a book store. His attention was drawn to historical literature by being asked by his employers to aid in the preparation of an almanac of the coast. He has collected one of the most valuable historical libraries in the world.

The most prolific dramatist the world has ever seen was Lope de Vega (1562-1635). It is calculated that 21,300,000 of his lines were actually printed and no less than 1,800 plays of his composition were acted upon the stage. Montalvan records the fact of his having written 15 acts in 15 days, making five plays in a fortnight.

According to an eminent German statistician the world has had 2,550 kings or emperors who have reigned over 74 peoples. Of these 300 were overthrown, 64 were forced to abdicate, 28 committed suicide, 23 became mad or imbecile, 100 were killed in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 134 were assassinated and 108 were executed.

Near the old cemetery in West Alexander, W. Va., a big tree is growing, which forks at three feet nine inches from the ground. Apparently it is white oak, but on examination it appears that above the fork it has grown into two species, one a white oak and the other a white cherry, with the foliage peculiar to each. The oak is about 65 and the cherry 55 feet high.

The count "le Beau Doehnhoff" is cold, tall, impassive and ponderous, both mentally and physically, whereas his wife was a brilliant, vivacious and sparkling little fairy. After several years of very unhappy wedded life, the lovely countess eloped from Dresden, where her husband was German minister plenipotentiary, with the first secretary of the legation, a Baron von Bulow.

An Alabama girl actually laughed herself to death. After the laughing, which was provoked by a funny happening to her brother, had lasted for some time, her parents advised her to stop, but she couldn't. They then threw cold water on her, but, as this had no effect, they sent for a physician. He arrived to find the girl unconscious, and, in a few minutes, she died from exhaustion.

The origin of "windfall," in the sense of "good luck," dates from the time of William the Conqueror. It was then a criminal offense to cut timber in the forests. Only such could be gathered as the wind had blown down; hence a heavy windstorm was hailed by the peasants as so much good luck, and from this comes the modern application of the expression.

The amount of beer consumed by each person in the beer drinking countries of the world is between forty-two and forty-three quarts annually. In Germany, however, the allowance to every man, woman and child in the empire is more than twice that quantity. In Bavaria the allowance is 230 quarts, in Munich 565 quarts. In Kansas it varies with the season and with the financial fluctuations to which that state is subject.

The Prince of Wales drank his first mint julep when he was in the United States at the Exchange hotel, Richmond. It was concocted after the most approved Virginia method and given to the prince in a large cut-glass flagon. "We will close the door and leave your royal highness to enjoy this Virginia's best," was the polite remark when the mint julep was brought in. When the door was opened an hour later the prince was alone and the great cut-glass flagon was empty.

The Bulletin de Statistiques et de Legislation Comparee of the French minister of finance contains an interesting account of the postage expenses in the large governments of the world, excepting China. From the account it appears that civilized humanity spends 1,500,000,000 (one milliard and a half) francs every year on postage. Of this amount the United States of America come in for the largest share, 325,000,000 francs postage, without telegraph communication. Next comes Germany, spending on postage and telegraph communications 262,000,000 francs. Great Britain spends 187,000,000 on postage alone. France spends 143,000,000 on postage and telegraphs. Russia spends 97,000,000 and Austro-Hungary 86,000,000 francs on postage and telegraph. The smaller governments spend from 40,000,000 downward.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

A Hospital to be Provided for Their Care.

Robisons to Extend the Forest Cemetery Line—Street Improvements—Other Business.

Several council committees met last evening and managed to dispose of considerable business. Most of the members were on hand, and the council chamber presented a lively appearance.

The committee on railroads met first and approved an ordinance granting to the Robison Electric Street Railway company the right to construct an extension of the Forest cemetery line along Mulberry street, from the intersection of Sherman street to Spring street, along Spring street to Stickney avenue and along Stickney avenue to Gleason street.

Complaint was made that the Consolidated Street Railway company is not giving satisfactory service on Cuerry street. After some discussion a resolution was adopted directing them to run cars oftener.

* * *

The ways and means health and hospital committees held a joint session to act upon several important measures.

Auditor Walker presented the communication which he had sent into the council some time ago calling attention to the condition of the sanitary fund. The department is out of money and it became necessary to take some immediate action to relieve it.

Health Officer Fisher was also present and assisted the committee in their discussion. After a careful canvass of the situation it was apparent that the department was now run on the least expenditure possible, and no saving could be made that would lessen expenses. Auditor Walker stated that the council had authority to issue $10,000 worth of bonds for sanitary purposes, and as it was the only course open the committee authorized the auditor to issue the bonds.

The matter of a hospital for contagious diseases was brought up, and Dr. Fisher urged upon the committee the necessity of a building for this purpose. He did not want anything elaborate or expensive, but thought that two plain small cottages could be erected for about $800 that would answer the purpose. The doctor explained the necessity of the hospital, especially for diphtheria and scarlet fever cases, and cited several instances where patients could have been saved and the spread of the disease prevented if there had been such a hospital.

He also stated that he had spoken to the sisters of St. Vincent's hospital, who expressed themselves as willing to have the hospital built on their grounds and they would take care of the patients. The doctor thought this a good idea, and recommended that the hospital be placed on the grounds of St. Vincent's.

The committee looked on the matter in the same light, and adopted a resolution to build such a hospital at that place, at a cost not to exceed $800.

Harbormaster Skeldon appeared before the committee and asked for an appropriation of $25 per month for horse hire. The harbormaster has a large amount of territory to cover and it is impossible for him to do it on foot. The committee resolved to grant the appropriation.

* * *

The street committee re-approved the resolution to advertise the petition to vacate part of Spielbusch avenue, and approved a resolution to advertise the petition for the vacation of part of Griffin street, Western avenue addition.

An ordinance to turnpike Niagara street from Michigan street to the canal was laid on the table, and a resolution directing the street commissioner to put box drains in Fassett street was laid over for one week.

An ordinance to turnpike Comstock street from Franklin avenue to Locust street was approved.

A resolution to pave Scottwood avenue from Bancroft to Virginia streets was first approved, then later on motion of Mr. Coleman it was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Ordinances were approved to turnpike Central avenue from Cherry street to Franklin avenue; to turnpike Locust street from Franklin avenue to Central avenue; to pave Monroe street with asphalt from the city line to Bancroft street; to pave Fifteenth street from Madison to Adams; to pave Beacon street from Union to Cherry, and to pave Islington street from Collingwood avenue to Fulton street.

A resolution was approved to pave Fifteenth street from Washington street to the T., St. L. & K. C. railway.

The street commissioner was instructed to grade the approaches to South street at the intersection of Mamee avenue, and to grade the approach to Michigan street in a direct line with Spielbusch avenue.

The contract for paving Eagle Lane with boulder stone, from Lagrange street to Elm, was awarded to Weruert & Son at $1,858.

The contract for paving Magnolia street from Michigan to Champlain with Medina stone, was awarded to William McMahon at $2,895 34.

The placing of water pipe connections in Franklin avenue was awarded to Keller Bros., and the sewer connections to Manion Bros.

* * *

The committee on claims audited a few bills, and the sidewalk committee resolved upon several new sidewalks.

* * *

The committee on plats approved Parks & Dowd's addition.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Prof. A. Van Norman, the world's champion rider in Roman and racing has been secured.

The following is the different performances given:

No. 1. Riding a pair of thoroughbred runners, standing with one foot upon each horse's back while running at full speed, against a horse and rider.

No. 2. Riding a pair of thoroughbred runners, standing with one foot upon each horse's back while running at full speed, against horse and rider, jumping a hurdle. This feat has never before been accomplished by any one, or upon any track in the world.

No. 3 Roman chair feat, never accomplished by anyone, upon any race track, except myself, placing a chair upon the back of each, standing with one foot upon each chair while the horses are running full speed, against horse and rider.

No. 4. Hurdle race over three hurdles.

No. 5. Double team to skeleton wagon, against horse and rider, running full speed, the fastest running team of the day.

The premium books will be ready for distribution tomorrow.

Entries for the racing close Monday, August 31.

Following is a program of the races.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

No. 1—3:00 class, trotting $500
No. 2—2:30 class, pacing 500
No. 3—Running mile, heats, 2 in 3 added 100

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

No. 4—2:17 class, pacing $500
No. 5—2-year-old class, trotting, mile heats, 2 in 3 added 50
No. 6—2-year-old class, pacing, mile heats, 2 in 3 added 50
No. 7—Running, mile dash, added 100

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

No. 8—2:22 class, trotting $500
No. 9—2:40 class, trotting 500
No. 10—Running, mile heats, 2 in 3 added .. 100

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

No. 11—Free for all, trotting $500
No. 12—3-year-old class, trotting, mile heats, 2 in 3 added 100
No. 13—3-year-old class, pacing, mile heats, 2 in 3 added 100
No. 14—Running one-half mile heats, 2 in 3 added 100

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Gentlemen's road race, to be driven by owner to a four-wheeled vehicle or cart. For horses used exclusively for driving purposes, that have not got a record better than 2:50. First premium, single harness, value $25, second, blanket suit, value $20, third, driving whip, value $5.

Secretary Crane will start eight men out next Monday to advertise the country.

SPORTING.

National League.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Chicago	44	32	76	.579
New York	49	30	79	.571
Boston	42	33	75	.560
Cleveland	40	34	78	.513
Philadelphia	37	38	75	.493
Brooklyn	34	41	75	.453
Cincinnati	32	44	76	.421
Pittsburg	30	43	73	.411

American Association.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	56	25	81	.691
St. Louis	55	29	84	.655
Baltimore	45	32	77	.584
Athletics	39	36	75	.520
Columbus	39	42	81	.481
Cincinnati	35	46	81	.432
Washington	26	51	77	.328
Louisville	29	58	87	.333

Games Yesterday's.

LEAGUE.

	Pitchers—	H	E	SB	BB
Cleveland	Young—	5	8	2	1 3
Pittsburg	King—	4	6	2	0 1
New York	Welch—	4	9	5	1 3
Philadelphia	Gleason—	5	5	1	7 7
Chicago	Luby—	2	4	2	1 6
Cincinnati	Muliane—	4	5	3	1 3
Boston	Clarkson—	8	8	3	3 3
Brooklyn	Hemming—	6	13	5	1 1

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Washington	Carsey—	1	2	2	0 2
Boston	Buffinton—	6	8	1	1 2
Athletics	Weyhing—	8	8	5	1 5
Baltimore	McMahon—	2	7	5	2 4
Columbus	Clarke—	8	13	3	1 4
Louisville	Meakin—	6	10	3	3 10
Cincinnati	Widner—	4	8	0	0 4
St. Louis	Stivetts—	7	13	3	0 6

Affairs in the Eastern.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—President White of the Eastern base ball association was in the city last night en route to Toronto. He said the jig was up at Syracuse and that he was on his way to Toronto for the purpose of attempting to place the Syracuse club there. He is confident that Toronto will accept it, but in case it should not the club will be placed somewhere else. Mr. White has called a meeting of the association to be held in Albany Saturday night when all difficulties will be adjusted.

There was a rumor in circulation here yesterday that the Buffalo club was likely to disband. Manager Powers said to-day that the rumor was exaggerated. It was true that the directors are discouraged at the meager attendance at the games in this city and unless they are patronized more liberally some of the players will be dispensed with in order to make both ends meet, but as far as disbanding is concerned, there is no thought of it.

Whispers of Peace.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—There are official whispers of peace in the air as regards the fight now waging between the American association and National league. The association people are tired of the fray and it is said that President Kramer, of that body, has declared that the war must end even if he has to make the first offer of peace. This decision on the part of the association people will delight every true lover of the game.

Fitzsimmons and Hall.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.—In behalf of the Southern Athletic club George M. Franks this noon made a final proposition to Parson Davies and Jimmy Carroll to bring Fitzsimmons and Hall together in the Crescent city within ten days for a purse of $8,000 and all expenses or a purse of $10,000 and expenses for a fight in October. They were given until 6 o'clock tonight to reply. Fitzsimmons is favorable to the acceptance of the first proposition.

Among the Amateurs.

All players of the Auburndales are requested to be on the grounds early.

Atlantics will cross bats with the Auburndales for the first time Sunday.

The Starr and Auburndale game will be a hot contest, as the teams are well matched.

An exciting game of ball will be played on the Auburndale grounds, Sunday, between the Auburndales and Atlantics, and a hot contest will be looked for. Game called at 2:30 sharp.

The Jeromes defeated the Bullheads, from Vermont avenue, yesterday by a score of 10 to 6. The feature of the game was the coaching of G. Baler.

The Speranza Juniors challenge the Bad Boys for a game of ball, to be played on the corner of Fourteenth and Jefferson streets, July 27, at 1: 0 p. m. sharp, for 50 cents a side.

The Ironville Unions would like to play the Speranzas a game of ball at Presque Isle Sunday morning for $2.25 a side. If accepted answer in the BEE. Jack Lyons, manager; C. Nopper, captain.

The Speranzas defeated the Pathfinders Sunday July 19th, in a hotly contested game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Speranzas	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0—12	19	2
Pathfinders	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6	5	7

The Ivys accept the challenge of the Unknowns and will play them anytime, but not on their grounds, for more than $2.25. Answer quick.

THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN

Are Working Toledo in a Novel Way.

A Lawyer, an Engineer and an Actor Pass the Hat In Full Evening Dress and Wear Diamonds.

In Italy it is not an uncommon thing to see a beggar on horseback. However strange such a sight might appear to one unaccustomed to such things, Toledoans can witness a much stranger sight just at present. They can see three fine looking men attired in full evening dress and diamonds on their shirt fronts, passing their hats in a crowd, like the blind man or that old stock in trade, the man who was blown up in an explosion.

The trio just mentioned is a most peculiar combination. Imagine three well educated young men out on such a mission and still they are getting rich at it, perhaps from the novelty of the thing. They are fine musicians, playing mandolins, guitars and banjos. They take a seat in a hotel corridor, saloon or any public place, play a few pieces, and then pass the hat, which is always filled.

These wandering minstrels are O. W. Hall and Fred Archer, of Rochester, and Ben M. Washburn, of Brooklyn. This is the third year they have been in their present business. Archer is a member of the New York bar, and is also a playwright, being the author of Trixy and Vendette, two popular productions. He also wrote the Gypsy's Prophecy and Shot With a Camera, a musical comedy that was put on this season. He is also a stenographer and has done newspaper work.

Washburn has been all over the world. At one time he was an engineer on H. M. S. Thunderer. He also engineered on the New York Central and the Lackawanna railroads. His father is one of the firm of McIndure & Washburn, wealthy dock builders of Buffalo.

Hall has spent most of his life on the stage. He has been with the Irish Senator, Jennie Carpenter's Sunbeam company, Hart's Specialty company, the Wilburs and other combinations. The three gentlemen were figuring up last evening how many professions they had among them, and they discovered ten.

"How did you ever come to work this present snap?" asked a BEE of Mr. Hall last evening.

"Well," was the answer, "I had been thinking for some time that it would be fun and remunerative, and one evening I appeared in concert in Rochester and met Mr. Washburn, who was also playing that evening. I got talking with him and suggested my plan. He seemed pleased with it and we started out on an experimental trip. Soon we ran across Archer, and we have stuck together ever since. The first year we paid expenses only, the second year we made a little over, and this year we are just coining money. We clear $50 a week apiece. We dress in the best of clothes, always full dress in the evening, stop at the best hotels and just enjoy life. We have been all over the country and have made many friends."

HEBREWS TO ORGANIZE.

A Move to Care for Their Fellowmen.

An Interesting Appeal Sent Out by the Jewish Alliance of America.

Philadelphia, July 24.—An appeal and plan of action with regard to Russian Jewish immigration was to-day issued by the Jewish Alliance of America. It is in part as follows:

"It may stated beyond question that if the annual influx of the many thousands of immigrants could by some effective system be quickly distributed through the vast interior of the union, they would prove a desirable acquisition to the respective localities in which they settle, and also speedily better their own condition.

"It is, however, manifest that the assimilation of these immigrants is retarded through their concentration in the larger communities, and particularly the seaboard cities. To compass such ends for the refugees from Russian barbarism, the Jewish Alliance of America has been organized, and the movement has now become sufficiently extended to permit practical work in this direction being undertaken.

"United efforts by Jews in all quarters of the union will be potent in doing what is required. Let every member of the community give a little time and effort to guide them where they can settle and make a living, and it will be found that in one place a few families may be provided for, in another place opportunities can be given to still more, and so on.

"Pecuniary help will come from members of the alliance, from the Baron de Hirsch trust, and from the liberality of our community. The immediate purpose to be kept in view is the settlement of small Jewish communities in the towns and villages of the interior throughout the country.

"The only reason why the present immigrants cannot well be left to their own devices, as were their predecessors, is that the immigration of the latter was a normal process, while that of the Russian Jews is abnormal, through their forced expatriation and consequent poverty and helplessness.

"With these facts in view, it is now proposed that the establishment of small Jewish communities be furthered by the Jewish Alliance through the medium of its branch organizations. A sketch of the plan in general may be stated as follows:

"The entire country shall be divided into districts whose boundaries and number may be varied from time to time as occasion may prove to be expedient; each district shall be directly controlled by the branch organization in the principal city of the district, all other branches in the same district to co-operate under the direction of the principal branch.

"All measures of general policy are to remain subject to the revision and control of the central executive committee of the Alliance. The board of officers of each of the branches of the Alliance shall appoint a number of their members whose duty it shall be to find locations where one or more families may be settled under circumstances affording them a reasonable subsistence.

"The officers of the local branch shall endeavor to locate in the places thus determined such persons or families as have applied to them for the purpose, and in the absence of such applicants they shall report the location to the central executive committee, who shall thereupon take such action as may be to promote the end in view.

"For the furtherance of the general plan of local establishment, the new settlers may be aided by the local branch, through the officers and agents, with transportation, tools, or subsistence, as may be found expedient, the expenses of such aid to be paid out of the general treasury of the Alliance upon authorization of the central executive committee.

"On the basis of this general plan, one great aim of the Alliance can be realized. The work can be carried forward to whatever extent, more or less, that the actual means of the organization may permit and can be gradually expanded with the growth of membership and increasing income of the Alliance.

"It is especially recommended that congregations, clubs, lodges, the various Jewish orders, and other Jewish organizations be urged by their members to take an interest in this matter."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

AMMUNITION

Guns Fishing Tackle.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

H. C. RUSHMORE 311 MONROE STREET. NEAR SUMMIT.

G. A. MUHME, Home Chiropodist, office 117 Summit st over Mr. Egley's shoe store second floor. Removes Corns Bunions and ingrowing Nails, without leaving the feet sore. Positively cures sweating and Odorous Feet. Examination free. Treats Chilblains and frozen feet. EMMA McCARTHY, Secy.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State Business College

"BEST" SHORT-HAND SCHOOL.

NEARLY OPPOSITE P. O. COR. MADISON AND SUMMIT STREETS, TOLEDO.

NO MATTER what may be said for an institution of learning, the success of ITS STUDENTS is the only RELIABLE standard by which its worth is tested. Upon this our school relies. Not one competent student unemployed and unable to fill all positions offered us, while other schools have scores of "graduates" "waiting." Do not make a mistake, for disappointment is bitter. Summer school, five weeks $4. Phone 7 8.

MELCHOIR, ROBINSON & MELCHOIR, Principals.

Toledo Business COLELGE 512-55SUMMIT STREET

SHORT-HAND SCHOOL

Mr. Davis of the Toledo Business College will conduct a class in penmanship from 8:30—9:30; arithmetic for teachers and advanced scholars, 9:30—10:15; arithmetic for those who failed to make their grade, 10:25—12.

Steadman BUSINESS COLLEGE, Corner Summit and Adams Streets.

IT IS NOT TRUE that one school is "just as good as another," any more than that one doctor or lawyer is just as capable as another.

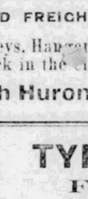
EXERCISE GREAT CARE therefore lest you be placed in the situation of the many young men and women who have said to us, "I wish I had examined your methods before I paid my money to the other school."

WE DO NOT ADMIT CHILDREN.

A. H. STEADMAN, Principal.

Kenyon Military Academy. This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for College or Business, and careful supervision of health, habits and manners. For illustrated catalogue, address LAWRENCE RUST, LL. D., Rector, Gambier, Ohio.

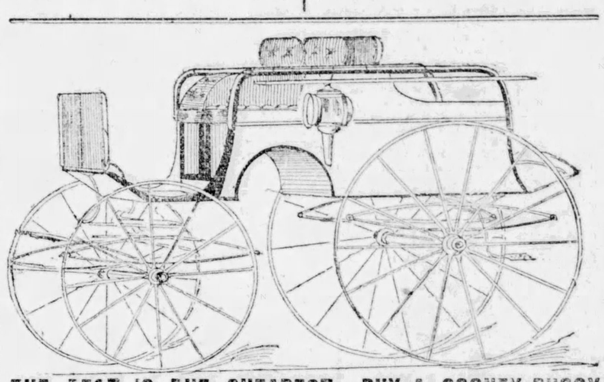
Harcourt Place Seminary. A school of the highest grade for young ladies and girls. Established upon original lines, its success has been remarkable. For catalogue, address the Principal MISS ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O.



OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY PORTSMOUTH, O.

Scientific, Classical, Commercial and Select Courses. Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills. *Beautiful and Healthful Location; Magnificent Grounds and Buildings. Newly refitted. New Term Opens Thursday, Sept. 3. Catalogue free.*

COL. A. L. BRESLER, SUPT.

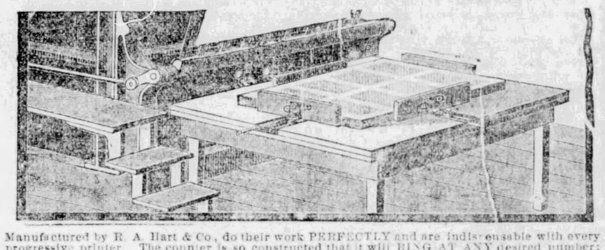


THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST---BUY A COONEY BUGGY

More Buggy for the Money than any Place in the State.

M. J. COONEY & CO., HURON and CHERRY STS., TOLEDO

THE PAPER JOGGERS AND ALARM COUNTERS



Manufactured by R. A. Hart & Co., do their work PERFECTLY and are indispensable with every progressive printer. The counter is so constructed that it will RING AT ANY desired number; it will also notify the operator the first sheet printed, to set his counter in case of neglect to do so. Their Paper Jogger is the best on the market and will save its cost every few months. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, ordered twenty more last week. For circulars and prices address R. A. HART & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

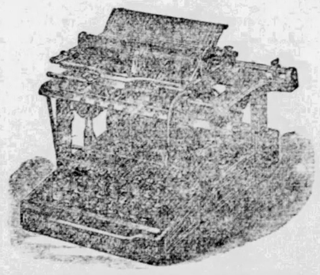
N. HAUGHTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY HYDRAULIC, HAND AND POWER

ELEVATORS

FOR PASSENGER AND FREICHT SERVICE.

Steel Shafting, Iron and Wood Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Gearing, Etc. Largest Stock in the City.

Works, 114 to 130 South Huron St., Toledo, O.



TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.

Remington, Yost, Hammond, Munson, Caligraph, &c. For Rent.

REMINGTONS FOR SALE!

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

C. W. MUNSON, 336 Summit St. Transfer Building. PHONE 700.

LARGE BOAT DISPLAY

Showing everything from a Canoe to a Steamer, to be seen at

The Toledo Exposition and the Great Inter-State Fair, SEPTEMBER 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, TOLEDO, · OHIO.

Exclusive Agency! —FOR THE— COLUMBIA, HARTFORD, —AND— FEATHERSTONE'S PNEUMATIC! BICYCLES

EMIL GRAIL, Phone 630. 406 SUMMIT ST.

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS!

Merchants' and Clerks' Savings Bank 138 Summit St., near Jefferson.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $50,000.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits, payable Semi-Annually.

OLIVER S. BOND, Pres. J. R. BAILEY, Vice Pres. E. LOUIS SCHOMBURG, Treas

IT'S SIT YOUR MONEY —IN THE— Union Savings Bank 238 Summit St.

SEE HOW SAVINGS GROW.

Cents a day in 1 yr.	am'ts to	$18.25; in 10 yrs.	182.50
10	"	36.50;	365.00
15	"	91.25;	912.00
50	"	182.50;	1,825.50
75	"	273.75;	2,737.50
100	"	365.00;	3,650.00

Jas. Secor, Leander Burdick, Pres't. Cashier

Notice to Contractors.

Walbridge Avenue Grading.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

for improving Walbridge avenue from the center of Hieb avenue to the center of Wendall street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the intersections in cash, within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two instalments, one half in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposite with the city clerk on each bid the sum of fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer. Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.

jy18eod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Sewers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer one foot inside diameter along the center line of the alley being the 110 feet in rear of lots fronting on Superior street, from sewer No. 234 in service street to a point fifteen feet south of Segur avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of the alley between Walbridge avenue and Knower street, from the sewer in Maumee avenue to the west line of Dix street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of the alley 110 feet and 130 feet north of Western avenue, from the terminus of sewer 161 to the southeast line of Canal avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical pipe sewer fifteen inches inside diameter along the center line of Cherry street, from the terminus of sewer No. 188 to the northeast line of Vermont avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindr

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

Slow Market During the Week Just Closed.

The Cause Suggested by Mr. I. B. Hiett.

Building and Loan Interests—New Structures in Process of Erection and to be Started —Transfers, Etc.

There is very little real estate moving at present, and the prospects are that business will not enliven until fall.

The stringency in the money market, and hot weather is a combination that is not conducive to the profits of real estate dealers. Lots for immediate use seem to be about the only property finding any sale. Dealers are not making any effort in any other line.

Crops will soon begin to move and money will loosen up. Then the real estate dealer will gird up his loins, buckle on his armor, and sail in with renewed vigor.

State League Meeting.

A call was issued to-day by Secretary Hiett for a meeting of the Ohio Building Association league, to be held at Cincinnati August 12 for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Headquarters will be at the Dennison house. The convention will be held at the West Cincinnati Turner hall. An interesting program has been arranged, and a large attendance is expected.

The league is the largest in the United States, having a membership of 107 associations. The following are its present officers:

President, A A Winters, Dayton
1st Vice President, Hon. Henry Stueve, Cincinnati
2nd Vice President, Harry M Farnsworth, Cleveland
Secretary, E R Hiett, Toledo
Treasurer, L M Studevant, Sidney
Executive committee.—A A Winters, Dayton; E R Hiett, Toledo; John A Whitaker, Cincinnati; A H Noah, Akron; T F Bristor, Mansfield; K V Haymaker, Defiance; James M McKay, Youngstown; Charles Beuzer, Cincinnati; Julius Whiting, jr., Canton; V O Foulk, Cleveland; Gabriel Dirr, Cincinnati; Elam Fisher, Eaton; D W Locke, Bucyrus; J J Puriton, East Liverpool.

The Building Inspector.

The Toledo Loan company, at the meeting this week, appointed Geo. K. Detwiler inspector of buildings under construction.

This is an addition to the directory of a building and loan organization, and is adopted as a safeguard to prevent any discrepancies that might occur, in contractors' estimates on building under construction.

When a building is completed to such a point, where the rules of the company allow an estimate, the contractor notifies the building inspector. This official then examines the work, and if it is up to specifications the estimate is signed by him and honored by the proper authorities. If not the inspector refuses to allow the estimate until the work is satisfactory.

Architects Have Been Busy.

"There has been an immense amount of residence building this summer," said A. B. Sturges, architect; "much more than last. There has not been as many business blocks constructed this summer as before, but there is something rather peculiar about building in Toledo in this respect. There are very few business blocks put up during the summer until almost fall, when this class of business suddenly takes a boom and architects are kept busy getting out plans. I have a big flat that is to be located on a prominent street that has been hanging fire for some time and will no doubt run over until fall. Architects, however, have no reason to complain.

Two More Fine Buildings.

Before another year two more immense structures will be added to Toledo's collection of fine blocks.

They are the Y. M. C. A. building and an office building to be erected by Horace S. Wallbridge, on Huron street. The plans for both buildings were drafted by E. A. Fallis & Co., and bids for construction have been solicited.

Advance in Wages and Cost of Material.

"Real estate is rather quiet just at present," said Irving B. Hiett, "but the outlook is better than it was some time ago. As everybody knows money has been very close for the last two months, but is easing up considerably at present. The market in the east is loosening up, and loans can be had at much better terms. The local stringency is due principally to the amount of cash tied up in the crops, taxes and street paving. This, of course, has an effect on the local real estate market, which the dealers feel, and the small number of sales made indicate. Building is less animate than real estate, but this state of affairs is not due so much to the closeness of money as to the recent advance in wages and material.

"Lumber has advanced over a dollar per thousand feet, which is an increase of 10 per cent. Wages have been increased at a like rate. Masons were advanced 50 cents a day, which is equal to an increase of 15 per cent.

"At this rate of increase a house that we formerly could build and put on the market and get $1,000 for we must now sell at $1,100 or $1,200 to pay a reasonable profit on the investment. It is almost an impossibility to sell the building for that much more, consequently we have quit building. I think, though, that as the contractors run out of work the increase will take a drop to a level within reason. The advance was uncalled for, as it was made just at a time when money was the closest. We would be glad to pay the higher prices if we could see our way clear, but the people won't have it."

Transfers of the Week.

Anna C and Julius Franz to Jerome Stoner, property in Woodruff's subdivision $1,700
Julius S Greer and others to Henry Martin, property in Stickney's addition $400
C H Walbridge and others to T and S Walbridge, property in Daniels' addition $1,475
John Wechterley to Frank Dosen, property in Waterville township $300
John G Morganthaler to Sarah Young, property in McCaskey's addition $240
George K Detwiler to Otto Hiltman, property in Elm street addition $330
F J Scott to M A Carter, property in Washington township $200
George K Detwiler to Joseph O Hiltman, property in Elm street addition $290
Edwin E Dow to Adam Burger, property in Franklin place $942
Zebina Goss to Mrs Carrie Brown, property in Maumee $600
Wm Thomas to Moses B Thomas, property in Sylvania township $1,800
E D Moore to John Felt, property in Woodlawn addition $400
Jno B Stuart to the Union Savings bank, property in section 3, town 5 range 9 e $800
Simon Heiss to Preston C Wylie, lots 66 and 67, Detroit avenue property $1,100
Geo E Meyers to Louis E Kreiger, lot 28, Boody's addition $1,475
The Toledo Savings & Trust company to Jennie Simmon, property in Brown's addition $800
Abram K Detwiler to Frank Berry, property in Elm street addition $400
Charles E Bartley to Joon Klauser, property in Broadway addition $800
Timothy Tredwell to Matthew Donovan, property in Vistula division $2,200
Elizabeth Furey, administratrix, to Herman Ringel, property in Garden addition $340
Andrew S Haymond to Jane Beatly, property in Port Lawrence division $501
Albert E Macomber and wife to Catharine Macnamara, portion of lot 143, Vistula division $200
Hannah E Reid to Minerva P Cobby, two and one-half acres of land in Sylvania township $300
Horace S Walbridge to Stanislaus Manuszak, lot 208 Walbridge's second addition ..... $ 25
Charles Mills and wife to John R B Ransom, lot 180 Ransom's addition $1,000
Bridget Moran and Patrick Moran to Frank E Wright, lots 75 and 76 Calkins' addition $2,700
George K Detwiler to Christine Wettlinger, lot 5 extension Peck's addition $250
Nicholas Resspy to Margaret Benz, lot 6, subdivision 838, Port Lawrence division $600
Henrietta Boelter et al to Martin Adamski, lot 831 T P Brown's addition $425
Mary A Mator to Michael Morrissey, lot 89 Germania addition $450

Strikes and Buildings.

"You wouldn't think that the recent street car strike would affect the real estate business and building prospects," said J. A. Kumler. "Well, it did, nevertheless. It was noticeable more particularly with reference to building. When contractors figure on a job they count the labor at so much per day. They also give a bond as a usual thing to complete the structure within a specified time. Well, they were afraid the street car strike would stimulate a general strike, and they would be compelled to meet the demand or forfeit the amount of the bond. I know of two or three big jobs that had been let, which were abandoned during the strike. The strike is settled, but it is like a volcano, liable to burst forth at any time."

Building and Loan Report.

TOLEDO LOAN CO.

Receipts	$2,145
Loans made	650
Stock issued	12,500
New members	9
PEOPLE'S S. L. & B. CO.	
Receipts	$10,351
Stock issued	7,167
Loans made	25,900
New members	21
INDUSTRY B. & L. CO.	
Receipts	$1,600
Loans made	2,245
New members	3
MUTUAL AID.	
Receipts	$2,642
Loans made	5,500
Stock issued	3,000
New members	6

Building Points.

Good houses to rent are in demand.

S. B. Wilsden's store is ready for occupancy.

Hot weather and real estate business don't mix.

The Kline building on Adams street is under roof.

Another business block will be erected on Adams street.

John Stallbaum is building an $800 residence on Baker street.

Barbara Berer is building a $500 frame building on Vance street.

John Winder is preparing to build a $1,000 dwelling on Ontario street.

The Home Building and Loan association will declare a dividend August 5.

Neuhausel Bros. will build a store front to their dry goods store on Summit street.

The Wade building is being repaired, and will be ready for occupancy before fall.

J. C. Rodemich will build a handsome dwelling on Magnolia street, which when completed will cost $1,800.

J. V. Saufleet and G. Hamlin have contracted for six frame cottages. One of them will be located on Spring Grove avenue and five on Nasby street.

PARTED BY HIS VIOLIN.

A True Story in Which the Captain of a Well-Known Vessel Figures.

No one would have suspected that Sofia was a shrew. She was of medium height, with bright brown eyes and a sweet face. These, with a fine form and charming manner, made her much sought after by the young men of North Haven. She chose to bestow her sweetest smiles on Julius Button, a whole-souled, hardy young sailor, and all those who had sought Sofia's hand felt a pang of envy when Julius led her to the altar.

The young couple settled down to the humdrum life of the small village in which both had been born and reared. For a time they were as happy as ever two young people who seemed made for each other could be.

Julius had accumulated a snug sum of money and was disposed to take life easy. The apple of his eye was his wife. Next in his affections was his violin and with those two for company he was content to spend his evenings at home.

Although her husband played very well, Sofia cared nothing for music and detested a violin above all things. For awhile she said nothing. Then she would leave Julius and his violin and run over to one of the neighbors to spend the evening. It dawned upon Julius that the strains he drew from his violin were not appreciated by his wife. Then Sofia began to show that beneath a sweet exterior there lay smouldering a fiery temper that when once let loose was simply ungovernable, and violent outbursts on her part became more and more frequent.

Julius bore it all uncomplainingly, for he loved his wife dearly. His was a gentle nature that never held malice and he knew Sofia loved him, so he was patient. But all things must end some time, and his patience was no exception to the rule.

One afternoon Julius went home and picked up his violin. He had drawn the bow but a few times before Sofia exclaimed, "I wish you would stop that noise."

Julius paid no heed to the request which had been made in such a mandatory tone. Sofia became angrier as her husband continued playing and at last shouted, "Julius, I want you to stop that noise." But Julius only smiled and kept on playing. Sofia grew livid with rage, and seizing a pan of water threw it into Julius' face.

Then her husband put away his violin and left the house. In the evening he came back and began packing up his clothing. Sofia had recovered from her paroxysm of anger and was willing to be forgiven, but did not ask it. Her woman's curiosity could not be restrained, however, and she tremblingly asked what is all meant. The only reply her husband vouchsafed was that he had shipped on a vessel bound for Virginia after a load of oysters. Days and weeks and months passed and the absent husband was not heard from, and Sofia went to live with her husband's parents.

One day 35 years later the elder Button read of the arrival in New York of the United States brig Bainbridge, Capt. Julius Button. He said nothing of the great hope that sprung up in his breast but hastened to New York, only to find that the brig had sailed a few hours before. But his journey was not altogether fruitless, for he learned that the captain of the Bainbridge was his own son. It lifted a heavy load from the old man's heart, although he felt keenly his disappointment at not seeing his son, who had for many years been mourned as dead. Sadly the old man returned to his home in North Haven. From that time he became a close reader of the newspapers and at last, four years later, his vigilance was rewarded. He read: "The United States brig Bainbridge, Captain Button, is expected to arrive at the Brooklyn navy yard to-morrow." Once more the old man journeyed to the metropolis He found the brig with difficulty and was ushered into the cabin to await the captain, who was on shore.

Captain Button looked curiously at the gray old man whom he had been told wished to see him, but did not recognize him. Nor did the father recognize his son. Slowly the old man told his errand.

"I am Captain Button, sir," responded the captain.

"Don't you know me, Julius? I am your father."

It was a very affectionate meeting, and when it was brought to a close the father asked tremulously, "Julius, what shall I tell mother?"

Captain Button hesitated for a moment; then, without replying to the question, he asked: "Where is Sofia?"

"She still lives with us."

"Then you may tell mother that I may come to North Haven when I come back from my next voyage."

An hour later Button, sr., was on his way home, and Button, jr., was on a voyage to China. When he returned, two years later, he learned that his father and mother were dead. Sofia still occupies the old homestead, but Captain Button has never seen her since they parted.—N. Y. Herald.

When We Feel It Most.

It is when pain and suffering come to our own that we appreciate the virtues of a quick and efficacious remedy. "My child," says Mrs. F. H. Bennett, 722 New Street, Camden, N. J., "was having a miserable time cutting teeth. The gums were sore and exceedingly sensitive, rendering the child very uncomfortable and irritable. Although the gums were so sore we could scarcely touch them, just as soon as Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion was applied, relief was positive and quick and the child would laugh when the bottle was shown." 25 cents per bottle and worth as many dollars in many instances. No family can afford to be unsupplied with so valuable a remedy.

For sale by R. C. Spehn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friedrich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vaustone.

A revival of the rumor that Lord Randolph Churchill is displaying curious jealousy, and that there is a possibility of an immediate separation from his pretty American wife on account of the attention paid her by Albert Edward Victor, Duke of Avondale, eldest son of the prince of Wales, has been cabled and has set society agog on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE WORLD OF TOILERS.

Shall the Working Girls of Toledo Have Evening Schools?

Great Preparations for Labor Day Celebration.

A Labor Paper's Advice to McKinley —Child Laborers in Chicago— General and Local Labor Notes.

Investigation has revealed that there are in Chicago 106 factories in which children under the legal age are employed from 10 to 14 hours a day at $1 a week. When the world's fair is held in that city these children should be placed along with the other industrial exhibits of this great and growing republic.

The right thought underlies the suggested plan of organizing the wives of street car employes. There are many women who oppose their husband's connection with labor organizations for the reason that they do not understand the purpose and value of such organizations. Let the women become themselves interested, and the men of their families will become doubly useful from the enthusiastic support they will receive at home. Woman has also her own work to do in this field of reform, which no man can do for her. Let her organize, if not for her own needs, for her sister woman's, and for her children's sake.

Girls are taught mending clothes at the public expense in Strasburg, Alsace, the material being furnished by the city when desired. The number of pupils is about 1,000 at present and the annual expense is about $750.

A movement has been inaugurated in Toledo which is much better than this, and is more in consonance with the feeling of independence, which characterizes the American girl and woman no less than the men of America. The movement is for the opening of evening schools for girls and young women in connection with our manual training school. Evening schools for boys and young men who are laboring through the day have been successfully conducted. It is now proposed to give the same chance to the other sex. There are many girls employed through the day in stores, work shops and factories who would gladly pay the small amount that will be required to be taught cooking and plain sewing in the evenings. There are those employed in some branches of domestic service, too, who realize they would be more valuable help and command better wages if they were proficient cooks. Some of the managers of the training school and some of the teachers have become warmly interested in this idea of evening schools for working girls. As soon as the cooler weather begins there will probably be a sufficient number apply for such teaching to warrant the opening of the school.

The Joaners' Picnic.

The threatening rain yesterday afternoon prevented a number who intended going to Presque Isle on the 3:30 boat from joining the number of this assembly who went down at 2 o'clock. All who took part in the Joan of Arc picnic had a good time notwithstanding the rain. No baskets are packed with quite as many good things to eat as these sisters prepare when they take an outing.

Labor Day.

Preparations for the observance of labor's own special holiday in Toledo go merrily on, and the prospect is that the day will be celebrated as never before here. The committee from the Central Labor union, already given in the BEE, are hard at work, and the parade on labor day will be, it is understood, entirely under its auspices, although it is likely all labor organizations in the city will participate.

The committee of D. A. 72, K. of L., is also arranging for a little outing of the knights and their friends, which will take place after the general parade is over and in no way interfere with the C. L. U. program.

Advice to McKinley.

Living Issue, a labor paper of Cincinnati, gives the following information and advice to Candidate McKinley:

Times are exceedingly dull here; thousands of men and women out of employment, and tens of thousands more eking out a scanty subsistence. How is this, Mr. McKinley? Is true we have cheap sugar, and a bounty of 2 cents per pound of sugar produced, to Louisiana sugar planters. But sugar is a luxury. How about bread and meat, and raiment and rents, and a hundred other necessaries of life, Mr. McKinley? And while you are on the stump, give us more truth and less spread eagle taffy.

A Great Civilizer.

There are 30,000 locomotives in the United States, and if strung in a straight line would be 300 miles long. It cost $450,000,000 to build them. The largest locomotive works is the Baldwin, at Philadelphia, and they turn out three engines a day when pushed. It takes 1,000 men a whole day to build an engine on an average. They are beginning to compound engines for power, and great improvements are to be made. American locomotives are snorting through Jerusalem, and will soon be a familar sight and sound along the river Jordan. The locomotive is the great civilizer.—Trades Journal.

Paid Officials.

Outside of the members of labor organizations, very few have any idea as to the work performed by these organizations in their offices.

Many of the unions have seen their business increase from year to year until they have been finally obliged to hire some one to transact it for them.

The work had been done by committees, the members of which gave their time and often were obliged to lose a half day or a day from their work. If the work was not done properly the unions might complain, and the members of the committee criticised would naturally say, "If you do not like the way we do business, hire some one and pay him for it; then you can kick."

This led to the selection of that much-abused personage, the walking delegate. When the office had been much maligned its name and functions were in many cases changed, and the secretary was chosen to perform the work and required to give his whole time to it. For this he received the regular day's wages prevalent in the trade, although, in most instances, more intelligence and varied abilities were required than the ordinary exigencies of the trade demanded.—Boston Globe.

Laborisms.

New York knights ask the state to build a hall for free public meetings.

Brooklyn horseshoers who do not parade on Labor day will be fined $10.

Brussels waiters kick because they must divvy their tips with the bosses.

The Cigarmakers' union paid $90,000 in sick and death benefits the past year.

In 42 cities carpenters have won eight hours and 313 towns work nine hours.

Brooklyn unions insist on the observance of the eight-hour law on city and county work.

Bill posters have organized a national union. A million dollars is invested in the business.

Of the 300 Cleveland cloakmakers who struck because of a reduction in wages, about 175 are women.

The annual product of salt throughout the world is estimated at 7,300,000 tons, the larger share coming from English works.

Christian Union: Thirty per cent. of the people of London do not earn enough either to practice thrift or to riot in drink.

The newly commissioned K. of L. organizer of women in Long Island is Mrs. Margaret J. Hoey, who formerly presided over D. A. 220.

The mayor who was recently elected in Anaconda, Mon., H. Redmond, is master of local union, No. 82, of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association.

In the reign of Edward I it was declared that the dealers in fish should not be permitted to make a larger profit than one penny on each shilling's worth sold.

D. A. 3, Pittsburg, has elected H. F. Dempsey representative to the general assembly of knights, which meets here next November; alternate, J. D. Hughes.

According to the official statistics of the textile industry of Germany, there were men who, together with their wives and children, did not earn more than $24 the first 23 weeks of this year.

An organization is beginning in New York city to be known as the Woman's Central Labor union. It will comprise the women cigarmakers, shirtmakers, cloakmakers, bookbinders and feather workers. It will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Knights of Labor of Cincinnati have unanimously endorsed the early closing movement in that city, and advised their membership to deal only with firms observing it. This is precisely the action taken here in the assemblies of D. A. 72. Look for the union card before buying, is the motto.

The pope's letter on the burning question of the age has drawn down upon the head of the Catholic church the maledictions of advanced agitators. It is rumored that on learning this Leo said, "I prefer their curses to their prayers." There are many like Leo in this respect.

Promoters and subscription lists are out in the Knights of Labor in New York city for the erection of monuments in Cooper Union Square to Uriah S. Stevens and William Feunimore, founders of the order. It is proposed that the statues shall be made by Knights of Labor bronze workers and granitecutters.

The North German Lloyd company in order to break the strike of its sailors and firemen in Bremen and Hoboken, has asked the police authorities of Bremen to confiscate the strike fund, as the union was a lawless body of disturbers of the public peace. The union has sent agitators throughout Germany to appeal for assistance from organized labor.

D. A. 49, New York city, has requested all the Italian assemblies to send in names of members who will act as organizers among their people. Building Constructors' district assembly No. 253 has placed several of its Italian officers and members at the service of the district. The Italian freight handlers, 'long-shoremen, railroad employes and Italian Confectioners' assembly No. 9232 are being reorganized.

The production of paper in the entire world is estimated to be 3,000,000,000 pounds per year. There are 884 paper mills and 1,106 paper machines in this country, Germany has 580 mills and 891 machines; France, 420 mills and 525 machines; England, 361 mills and 541 machines; Scotland, 69 mills and 98 machines; Ireland, 13 mills and 13 machines; Russia, 133 mills and 137 machines, and Austria, 220 mills and 270 machines.—Boston Transcript.

A most extraordinary and astonishing development in respect to woman's work is found in the fact that 500 girls and women are employed in the foundries of Pittsburg, doing work for $4 and $5 a week, for which men were formerly paid from $14 to $16 a week. This is something new. The labor they perform, putting heads on nails and bolts, is something which taxes the muscles of strong men. This woman question needs investigation.—N. Y. Press.

Fifty years ago hours of work were longer and wages were less, but work was free and certain; industry meant sure success. To-day work is uncertain; success is a peradventure; anxiety is on the brow of the rich and poor alike. In this struggle simply to hold one's own the poor lose all strength for nobler thought; each child is taught to live above all else for the dollar. A change of the system is needed to save civilization from utter destruction. —New York World.

Paul Lafargue and Jules Guesde, the French socialistic journalists, who were charged with having, by their alleged inflammatory writings, incited the riots at Fourmies on May 1, have been acquitted by the jury before whom they were recently tried. The municipal council of Roanne, whose majority is composed of socialists, voted $1,000 to the victims of the Fourmies massacre. For the same purpose collections are taken up by all French labor organizations.

When the carpenters in Delaware, O., first tried to organize they were beset with obstacles. Now their union is very strong. There are hardly twenty carpenters there who do not belong to it. One of its most respected members is Miss Anna Jones, who regularly earns $3.50 a day at putting up shutters and inside blinds. She is regarded as something of a curiosity, and enjoys the reputation of being a splendid mechanic. Those who know her have become convinced that a woman can drive a nail and use the saw and plane.—Golden Rule.

There are strong indications that the cause of labor is soon to receive attention in Spain. The present ministry has presented a plan embracing the regulation of labor on Sundays and holidays, the restriction of the work of women and children, the supervision of factories and undersanitary dwellings, the creation of workmen's insurance societies and savings banks, and the securing of some provision for the widows and orphans of workingmen. One feature of the plan appears to be somewhat in advance of sentiment even in America, for it absolutely prohibits Sunday work except in cases of urgent necessity. People in this country might learn a lesson from this. In American industrial establishments Sunday labor is a common practice, and often performed to save the expenditure of merely a few dollars.—Trades Journal.

Can't You Catch On

To a known means of overcoming that obstinate disorder, constipation? Of course you can. Then why don't you? Ask those who have tried it, and they will tell that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a matchless laxative, effectual without violence—thoroughly alterative, but perfectly reliable. It invigorates, too, no less than it regulates the system, and it is chiefly to this first quality that it owes the permanency of its regulating effects, since, if vigor is lacking in the region of the bowels, the stomach or the liver, healthful activity in those organs is suspended. Debstructents and cathartics in general are simply that and nothing more: they relax the bowels merely without invigorating them, and as their laxative action is usually abrupt and violent they really tend to weaken the organs. Use this Bitters, also, for malaria, rheumatism, indigestion, debility and kidney troubles.

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TO INVEST IN
Furniture!
Carpets!
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At prices never heard of before. Improve the time.
Cash or Easy Payments.
JOHNSON BROS
ST. CLAIR, PERRY AND SUMMIT STS.
One block from Monroe St.

ASK YOUR GROCER
—FOR—
BRENZINGER'S
"CHOICE"
AND GENUINE
VIENNA :-: BREAD

DEATH.
Ex-Vice President Hamlin is Dead.

Dr. Clarke will be at Lake Side on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 15th, 16th and 17th, so his Health Parlors will be closed until 12 a m, Saturday, the 18th.
Dr. Clark cures all forms of chronic diseases; also loss of manhood and special diseases of women.
Gonnorrhea and syphilis positively cured.
Office next to Hotel Hamilton, 419 Madison St.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.
BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.
It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.
Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.
Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE!
—BY—
I. H. DETWILER & CO.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$1,050.. Tecumseh st, 2 story frame.
2,000.. Oakwood ave near Shaw ave, 2 story frame.
1,800.. Fourth st, East Toledo, 2 story frame house, 50 ft frontage.
1,700.. Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,100.. Franklin ave near Cherry, 5 room cottage.
8,000.. Bartlett st near Collingwood, modern frame, large lot.
1,500.. New house, Michigan st near Buckeye.
2,000.. Cherry st, East Toledo, large frame house.
1,300.. New cottage, Dorr st near Hawthorn.
1,275.. Cottage near Broadway, cottage.
1,250.. Six room cottage, new, Missouri st.
1,250.. Bloomfield st near Union depot.
4,500.. Collingwood ave near Bartlett, modern and new dwelling.
1,825.. Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,250.. Washington st near Forest ave, new cottage.
16,000.. Jefferson st near 17th, modern dwelling, large yard.
1,275.. Frame dwelling, Wakeman st near Oak.
800.. Dexter st near Lagrange, 5 room cottage.
5,500.. Large modern dwelling, 21s st near Monroe.
875.. Bancroft st near railroad, 5 room cottage.
5,000.. 21st st near Jefferson, large, modern 2 story frame.
4,000.. Large modern dwelling, Huron st near Elm.
1,000.. Cottage, Moore st near Chestnut.
1,250.. Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
7,500.. Modern 12 room dwelling, Vermont ave
700.. 1½ story frame dwelling on Seaman st.
750.. Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
850.. Ewing st near Blume, cottage.
2,850.. Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
750.. Brown st, East Toledo, cottage.
800.. Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
1,500.. Congress st cor Orchard, 2 story frame.
1,275.. 13th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
900.. Cottage, Indiana ave near Lenk st.
2,600.. Missouri st near Lenk, two cottages, 80 feet frontage.

VACANT PROPERTY.

6 00 per ft.. Bartlett st near fair grounds.
20 00 " .. Erie st near Ash.
15 00 " .. Dorr st near Detroit ave.
20 00 " .. Bartlett near Shaw ave.
40 00 " .. Collingwood near Washington.
25 00 " .. Robinwood ave near Virginia st.
18 50 " .. Maplewood ave near Virginia.
13 00 " .. Erie near Stickney ave.
20 00 " .. Cherry st, East Toledo, 40 feet.
10 00 " .. Oakwood ave near Detroit ave.
25 00 " .. " " " Shaw ave.
37 50 " .. 11th st near Monroe.
25 00 " .. Jefferson st near 10th.
18 00 " .. 14th st near Madison.
25 00 " .. Broadway cor Thayer, 44 feet.
275 00 " .. Monroe st near Huron, with frame building.
10 00 " .. Germania st near Hawley.
20 00 " .. Smith st near Union, 50 feet.
12 00 " .. Hick st near Forest ave, 30 feet.
12 50 " .. Vermont ave near Bancroft.
25 00 " .. Franklin ave near Bancroft.
15 00 " .. Indiana ave near Lenk.

We build Houses, buy, sell and exchange Property, and lend money. See us if we can save you money in these lines,
I. H. Detwiler & Co.,
Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts.

Lots on Maplewood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $175.
Lots on Glenwood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $300.
CALL AT ONCE.
CUSHING'S
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
612 Madison St.

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Ten thousand acres West Virginia timber and coal land for sale or exchange, for Toledo city property. Abstracts furnished.
Address,
THE MINNIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
MONROE, MICH.

Robt. McCaskey Real Estate
Office, room 1, Anderson Block, Summit st., near Madison, where I will be able to furnish the best of bargains and most favorable terms to my old customers and as many new ones as wish to get homes or make investments before buying elsewhere. Call and see me. ROBT. McCASKEY

FOR SALE—
Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.
Cottage on South st, lot 40x215, $1,500.
Building lot on Hicks st, 50x140, $600.
House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.
House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $1,000.
Handsome building lots on South st, $400.
DOGLAN ALLEN'S SONS.
Real Estate and Fire Insurance, 620½ Adams Street.

The EVERETT PIANO
Mason & Hamlin,
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PETER McCORMICK
414 ADAMS STREET.

J. B. MARSTON,
CIVIL ENGINEER
No. 33 Superior St., near Masonic Temple.

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The Kansas City Investment Co.,
GEO. M. VAN EVERA, Manager,
Superior and Madison Sts.

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Invest in Toledo Real Estate. This is sure for the following reasons:
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Be sure to make the investment in Englewood, the Home Center, because:
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Prices, Terms and Other Information at
H. S. WALBRIDGE & CO.,
320 SUMMIT ST.

SALE OF BONDS

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
HENRY COUNTY, OHIO,
NAPOLEON, O., July 2, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the County Commissioners in the court house at Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, until Friday, July 24th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of a series of Henry county special road improvement bonds as follows: Thirteen (13) bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to be known as Freedom Township Gravel Road Bonds, the total par value of said bonds being thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000).

Said bonds to bear date of August 1st, 1891, and become due in fifteen years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Board of County Commissioners of said county at any time after ten years after date, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with interest coupons attached. Interest and principal payable at the office of treasurer of Henry county, Ohio, at Napoleon, Ohio. Said bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed March 24th, 1858, and accepted by a majority of the qualified voters of said Freedom township at a regular election held on the 7th day of April, 1890, and by virtue of a series of resolutions adopted by the commissioners of Henry county, Ohio.

Bidders will be required to specify the number of bonds bid for, and the amount of premium offered, and the aggregate amount including premium, which is offered for all of said bonds bid for, and each bid shall be accompanied with a check of deposit, duly indorsed, or accepted draft of one thousand dollars ($1,000) on the bank of J. C. Saur & Co., or on David Meekison's bank, both of Napoleon, Ohio, as a guaranty that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into, and the bonds bid for taken by the party so bidding.

Said bonds will not be sold for less than their par value and accrued interest, and the commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. DAUM,
WM. N. ZIEROLF,
ANDREW J. SAYGERS,
Commissioners of Henry County, O.
Geo. Russell, Auditor of Henry county, O.
july 3, 10, 17

City Auditor's Office.

TOLEDO, O., June 12, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Police Patrol Barn Bonds to the amount of Ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio by an act entitled "An act to authorize cities of the third grade of the first class to issue bonds for Police Patrol Barn purposes," passed April 7, 1891, and also by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of Toledo which provides for the issue of Police Patrol Barn Bonds to the amount of Ten thousand dollars. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and be dated May 15, 1891, to run for a period of 20 years from date and be made payable at the Importers and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposals will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the Law and Ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to Law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said City, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said Bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for Police Patrol Barn Bonds."

W. T. WALKER,
City Auditor.
First pub fri June 12, 19, 26 july 3, 10

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE

TOLEDO, O., June 18, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p m, for the purchase of General Street Improvement Bonds, to the amount of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio by an Act entitled "An Act to amend Sec. 2264 of the Revised Statue of Ohio as amended March 5, 1880," passed March 31, 1891, and which provides for the issue of General Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of five one hundred (100) and one thousand dollars (50), and be dated May 1, 1891, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds so bid for as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Denison D. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 24, '91.

The Liverpool "Corn Trade News" of July 15—Germany.—Berlin, July 11.—The weather during the past week was cool and wet. There is not any noticeable change in the crop reports, still it seems as if the rye plant has improved notwithstanding the little favorable weather. The damaged caused in some districts by hail and storm have not been able to modify the general condition. If the weather becomes dry, cutting of the rye plant may commence in the middle of the current month.

Budapesth, July 11.—Wheat: Under the influence of more favorable weather our market was dull, and prices declined slightly, but the tendency changed suddenly on unfavorable crop reports of the Russian crop and our own. The effect of last week's unfavorable weather is only now becoming visible. Rust and heat have depreciated the prospects, and even if good crops are still expected in some districts, the general yield will likely prove unsatisfactory. Field work is much behind owing both to the delay in the blooming period of cereals and the wet weather. Prices of spot wheat are unchanged from last week's closing values. The arrivals amounted to about 29,000 qrs, and about 37,000 qrs were transacted.

Russia—Reports from Russia are very unfavorable; no doubt the crops in a part of eastern and north-eastern governments will be a failure. It is also doubtless that the reports are a little exaggerated; speculators in Russia have bought much rye, and have advanced the prices of this article. On the other hand reports from south-western, southern and central governments are not very good but more satisfactory, so that the crops there will be large enough to supply the wants of the other governments.

London wheat market quiet, firmly held. Corn steady. Weather fair. Country markets generally dearer. Liverpool wheat firm; corn steady.

Liverpool received in past six days 1,095,000 bu wheat, of which 325,000 was American; and 77,200 bu of corn.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 980,607 bu, compared with 302,831 bu on the same day last year.

The steamer Gilcher has cleared from this port with a cargo of 100,000 bu of wheat, which is the largest cargo ever shipped from this port, and as large as any cargo from any port on the lakes. This is a cargo of 3,000 tons. Upper lake boats cannot load to their capacity on account of deficient water in the St. Clair canal. Our straight channel with 17 feet of water permits the entrance of any cargo from any port.

It is not so velvety up there as dealers have expected. In sections 20x40 miles wheat is poor. In North Dakota and north Minnesota there is a great deal of at wheat, made late by cool weather and late seeding. There are complaints of rust. In many sections the plant louse is very abundant. There is a possibility that frost may be serious in the north, for there is wheat there that may not be ripe enough to cut before September, especially if late temperature continues. The spring wheat crop is not yet made.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 677,776 bu in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1890. The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports were 244,077 bu of wheat, 107,700 bu of corn. Flour was light.

English markets as reported herein are firm for wheat and corn and price well maintained.

A Projected Wheat Corner.

The press of yesterday gave a history of the concentrated effort to withhold the wheat crop from market. St. Paul is headquarters from whence circulars are being sent all over the United States inviting farmers to hold their wheat from four to eight weeks. The fashion is to ignore and belittle these movements, and of course a great number of farmers will not or can not give heed to the advice, but there are also great numbers who can and will do so. We shall not feel the effect of this effort immediately, but we have no doubt we shall later on. Now there are too many needy farmers who must sell their wheat. Of course it is an attempt at a huge wheat speculation on the part of the farmers, and usually such adventures result in loss.

Spirit of Grain News from Abroad.

Our extracts herein from Liverpool Corn Trade News are as late as July 15. This interesting and valuable paper, as well as Beerbohm's London cor trade list, are faithful and fair exponents of the grain situation abroad. The news given is not of course so late as the cables that have been received, but it begins to partake of the character of what has recently been received. Later on we expect to see the effect of Russia's short crop in limited exports. The procession has not yet fairly started in this country, but we think the signs indicate a good march and it may be well to get into the band wagon in good season. When the march begins, the great short selling plungers will be found walking and dressed in mourning habiliments.

The wheat markets of this country have been as calm to-day as a summer morning. As there have been no new causes to occasion much rippling, so they have not rippled of consequence. One feature is, perhaps, worthy of observation, the July deal in New York advanced to while futures were very steady. Prices have fluctuated very little, and close with above exception where they did yesterday.

Corn has been firm, and September is ⅜c higher in New York, while July is ¾c and September ¾c higher in Chicago.

In New York July wheat closed at 98¼c, a gain of 1⅜c; September steady at 95¾c; July corn sold at 70c and September at 68½, a gain of ½c. In Chicago July wheat closed at 88⅝, a loss of ⅛c; September steady at 89¾, a loss of ⅛c; corn 60c, a gain of ⅜c; September at 54½c, a gain of ¾c.

In Toledo we have had nearly our usual business in wheat futures, but the market has been very quiet. Prices have been quite steady, but close a shade inside of yesterday. On the call September wheat sold at 92⅛@92¼c.

After the call July sold at 89¼c and closed at 89c, a loss of ¼c. August sold at 88⅝c and closed at 88¾c bid. September at 88⅝c. December at 92c and closed at 91⅝c bid, a gain of ⅛c to ¼c.

Cash wheat was in good request. Sales of 163,000 bu. Market closed ¼c lower; No 2 soft sold at 89c during the whole day; No 3 soft at 87½@87¾c; No 4 soft at 85¾c; rejected No 2 at 86c; No 2 hard at 88c; No 2 red and winter at 88c; No 1 white at 92c; No 3 white at 84c.

Corn—No. 2, 63c; No. 3 61c; No. 3 yellow at 62c. Oats—No. 2, 41c. Rye, No. 2, for August, 70c; No. 3, at 65@67. Rejected, 63c. Clover seed—October, $4 20 bid; December, $4 30 bid.

Freights.

Lake freights to Buffalo: Wheat, 1½c corn, 1½c
Erie Canal, inel ing tugs, " 3½c " 3½c
Toledo to New York ..... " 5½c " 5 c

Lake and rail rate to New York, 7½c wheat, 7c corn; Boston, 10c wheat, 8½c corn; Philadelphia, 6c wheat, 6c corn; Baltimore, 6c wheat, 5½c corn.

Call Board, 10 a. m. To-day.

No 2 red soft, 8 September; sales 3,000 bu 92½c; 5,000 bu 92¾c.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS.				SHIPMENTS.			
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Rye
N Y..	102800	11700	83300	171 21	82400			844
Buffalo	101118	47518	4000	15000	21407			
Chicago	254091	136548	85000	28859	78852			16442
Boston			8000	2 810				
Toledo	253420	3607	400	36500	1000			1369
Chicago	374447	226018	140755	210139	121473			161200
Milwaukee	12000	2800	7400	2300				600
St. L.	40000	23000	23000	28000	3000			29000
Detroit	50276	682	2225	2187	840			750
Duluth	71784			38824				993
Minneapolis	87250			1560				

Markets by Telegraph.

London, July 24.—In mark-t cargoes off coast at opening, quiet; maize, nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet; maize steady.

Mark Lane.—Wheat at opening firmly held; maize steady. English country markets generally dearer. French weak. Weather fair.

Liverpool, July 24.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market firm, demand fair; holders offer sparingly. American mixed corn steady, demand fair; red western spring wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 7½d; Cali wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 11½@8d; Kansas winter hard, 7s 8d. Receipts of wheat past six days, 657,000 centals, of which 195,000 centals was American. Receipts of corn past six days, 86,400 centals.

New York, July 24.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8. Futures steady: July, 7.86; August, 7.96; September, 7.74.

Chicago, July 24.—Opening: Wheat—July, 88¼c. September, 16c. Corn—July, 59¼c; September, 54¼c. Oats—July, 36c; September, 32c. Pork—July, $11 12½; September, $11 47½. Lard—July, $6 37½; September, $6 60. Ribs—July, $6 02½; September, $6 80.

Part of the street commissioner's force is kept very busy just at at present cutting thistles.

New York, July 24.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet and easier; posted rates, 4 84¼@4 85½; actual rates, 4 83¾@4 84 for 60 days and 4 86½@4 86¾ for demand.

Government quiet; currency, 6s, 1 09 bid; 4s coupon, 1 17½ bid; 4½s do, 1 03½ bid.

Trading in stocks continues limited. Only 51,700 shares changed hands up to noon and this total was made at most wholl; of transactions in Burlington, L & N, St Paul and Atchison. Prices were weak throughout under the lead of Burlington & Quincy, which was the special object of attack by the room traders. London bought a small amount of L & N, St Paul and Union Pacific. The St Paul earnings for the third week in July showed an increase of $59 113. The market failed to develop any feature of interest. At noon prices were ¼@1 per cent lower.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Flour quiet and weak; city mill extra, $5 00@5 10 for West Indies; Minn extra $5 85@5 90; fine, $4 00@5 85; superfine, $3 60@4 25. Wheat opened strong and ⅜c higher, but subsequently reacted ½c on sales to realize. Towards noon there was a rally of ⅛c; No 2 red winter cash, 99c; July, 97½c; August, 95¾c; September, 95¾c. Corn opened strong and advanced ⅜c, but lost ⅛c by midday; No 2 mixed cash, 71@71¼; August, 65½c; September 65¾c; October, 61¾c. Oats dull but steady; No 2 mixed cash, 39@39½c; September, 34½c; September, 33¾c. Rye and barley nominal. Pork dull; new mess, $12 50@13 25. Lard quiet; August, 86 65; September, 86 80. Molasses dull; Cuba 50c test, 12c. Turpentine dull and easier, 40½@41c. Rosins steady; strained to good, $1 37½@1 42½. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet. Butter quiet and steady; western extra, 17½@18c. Cheese firm with fair demand. Ohio flat, 9½@10c; common to fine, 5½@9c. Eggs steady; western fresh, 17c. Rice nominally unchanged. Sugar, refined, dull; cutloaf and crushed, 5¾c; granulated, 5⅝@4⅝c; mould A, 4¾c. Yellow dull; prime city, 4 5-16c. Coffee quiet; fair rio cargoes, 16c.

Live Stock.

Buffalo, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts 47 loads through, 4 loads for sale; the market was dull and weaker. Sales of good fat cows at $2 50@3 00 per cwt; light steers at $3 50@3 65.

Hogs—Receipts 38 loads through, 6 loads for sale. The market was stronger, owing to light supply. Sales of good Yorkers at $5 85@5 90 per cwt; good mediums at $5 85@5 90; pigs at $5 60@5 70; stags, $3 50@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 43 loads through, 6 loads for sale. The market was weaker. Sales of good sheep at $5 00@5 20 per cwt; no sale for export stock; lambs steady, fair to best at $5 00@6 00.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts 14,000 head; shipments 4,000 head. The market was slow and lower. Sales of prime native steers at $5 90@6 10 per cwt; good to choice at $5 45@5 85; others at $3 85@5 20; Texans at $2 50@4 85; stockers at $3 25@4 75; butchers' cows at $2 75@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head. The market was steady at yesterday's closing prices. Sales of fair to choice at $4 50@4 90 per cwt; mixed and packers at $5 00@5 70; prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5 45@5 55; light at $5 40@5 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head. The market was weak and lower. Sales of native ewes at $3 70@4 50 per cwt; mixed and wethers at $4 75@5 25. Texans at $3 60@4 25; western at $4 70; lambs at $5 75@6 90.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head, against 6,400 head. The market was steady. Sale of fair to choice native steers at $5 2 @6 00 per cwt; fair to good do at $5 00@5 10; Texans and Indian steers range from $2 10@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head, shipments 1,400 head. The market was lower. Sales of fair to choice heavy at $5 50@5 65 per cwt; mixed grades at $5 40@5 50; light, fair to best, $5 45@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 100 head. The market was strong. Sales of good to choice sheep at $5 00@5 60 per cwt; lambs at $4 00@6 00.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 3,340 head; shipments 4,170 head; the market for choice was steady, others weak and lower. Sales of native steers at $3 00@5 00 per cwt; cows at $1 50@4 25; stockers and feeding steers at $2 00@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head; shipments 2,980 head; the market was 5@10c higher; sales of all grades at $4 00@5 50 per cwt; the bulk at $5 35@5 42½.

Sheep—Receipts 1,860 head; shipments none, the market was steady.

EAST LIBERTY, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 903 head; shipments, 441 head. The market was slow. Prime steers at $5 50@5 90 per cwt; fair to good at $4 25@5 45; common at $3 25@4 00; bulls, cows and stags at $2 00@3 50. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,550 head; shipments, 1,550 head. The market was firm. Sales of choice selected Philadelphias at $5 90@6 00 per cwt; common to fair Yorkers at $5 50@5 70; fair to best pigs at $4 75@5 25. Five cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 600 head. The market was stronger than yesterday's quotations. Prime sheep at $4 75@4 90 per cwt; fair to good at $4 25@4 80; common at $3 00@4 00; spring lambs at $5 00@5 00; veal calves at $5 50@6 75.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Spring rs, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $5 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 14½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 12c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¾c; 50 lb tin kettle, 8¾c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern cream, ery, 25@25c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Marketstrong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 5½c; No 1 hides, 5½c; No 2 green, 5c; No 2 do, 5c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 3c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 13@16c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 19@ 22c. Tub-washed—30@32c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with full demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$2 50 per bu.
Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Gooseberries—$2 50@3 00 per bu.
Cherries—$2 00 per bu.
Raspberries—$3 00@3 50 per bu.
Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.
Watermelons—15@20c.
Blueberries—$4 00@5 per bu.
Celery—30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $2 00 per bbl. Cabbage home grown, 75c per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 20c per dozen. New beets, 50c per dozen. Peas, $1 00 for home grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per bu. String beans, green, 75c; wax, $1 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 15@16c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do $13 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 90c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 45@1 45 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family $ 25, winter patent, $5 50@5 60; fancy $5 25@ 5 30 winter family, $5 25@5 50; extra, $3 75@ 4 00; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 25 @5 50; graham, $5 00.

Salt—80c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium $2 30@2 40 per bu; west, ern navy, $2 00@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c; sugar, 11@12½c per lb; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruits—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy ohio, 9½@10c; low grades, 11¼@13c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, fat, $13 00@13 50; No. 1 shore, $10 00@10 50; No. 1 medium, $10 00@10 50; No 2 shore, $7 50@8 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $3 00 @3 25; Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8½c; lard oil, 50@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 2½@3c per lb; do screened, 3½@3½c; recleaned and handpicked, 3¾@4¼c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19½c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20½c; fair, 20¾@ 21c; prime, 21½c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 22@ 24c; Caracas, 22@24½c; Java, 25@30c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong; cut loaf, 5½c; powdered 5¼c; granulated, 4¾c; confectioner's A, 4¾c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4¾@4¾c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3¾@3½c. Demand fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 30@35c per gallon; open kettle, 30@35c; syrup, 27½@30c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@5½c per pound; Japan, 5¼@6c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Satteens—B C Henrietta satteens, 10½c net; A Henrietta satteens, 10c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 9c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c rec; D Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 9c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 21c; wadding black, 20c; wadding white, 18c; Stark A bags, $20 00 a bale; Georgia bags $15 50; Eureka bags, $17 00.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5c; Allen's pinks, prints, 6c; Allen's robes, 6c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c; American ⅞ indigos, 5½c; Arnold B indigoes, 10c; Arnold C indigo, 8½c; Arnold Gold seal, 10c; Berlin solids, 5½c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5½c; Hartel fancies, 6c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5½c; Merrimack pinks, 6½c; Merrimack Martan reds, 6½c; Merrimack X scotons, 11½c; Pacific fancies, 5½c; Pacific mournings, 5½c; Simpson mournings, 5½c; Simpson silver greys, 5½c; Simpson zephyrs, 5½c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6c; oil green, blue and orange, 6½c; Windsor fancies, 5½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag tease cloth, 10½c; Manchester A F C, 10½c; Criterion cloth, 10½c; Everett classics, 8½c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie 8c; Renfrew dress, 8½c; Renfrew novelties, 10½c.

Cambrics—Kid cambrics, 3½c; XXXX sellalias, 3½c; XXX sellalias, 3½c; XX sellalias, 3½; Conestoga sateens, 6½c; Victoria sateens, 7½c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 7c; Piedmont, 6½c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5½c; Norwood AX, 4½c; Lawrence L, 5½c; Indian Queen, 5½c; Diamond B, 5½c; Household U L, 5½c; Windsor H, 4½c; Henderson A, 5½c; Henderson C, 4½c; Elberon L L, 5½c; Constitution 4-4, 6½c; Constitution 9-8, 7½c; Lawrence 9-8, 6½c; Dwight Star, 7c; Atlas G N B, 7c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 6c; New Market B, 5c; Scotia O M, 5c; Great Falls N, 4½c; Household G G, 5½c; Niobe R, 5½c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 3½c; Wassuc, 3½c; Lamila, 4c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22½c.

Bleached Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Cabot View, 6c; Harvest E, 6½c; Golden Rod, 7c; Generator, 7½c; Pennant, 7½c; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7½c; Fauntleroy, 8½c; Lonsdale, 8½c; Pepperell 4-4, 8½c; Silver Queen 9½c; Ellerslie Cambric, 8½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 23½; Boston 10-4, 25c; Newmarket, 42 inch, 19; Newmarket, 45 inch 21c; Pepperell 6-4, 15c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 12c; York blue and brown, 12c; Everett, blue and brown, 12½c; Everett, 8 ounce, 15c; Arazona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12c; York ancies, 12½c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8½c; Coronet checks, 7½c; Sibley, 7½c; Alabama, 6½c; Eagle, 6½c; Southern, 4½@5½c.

Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 12½c; Falls 32, 12½c; White Horse B, 10c; White Horse D, 6c; White Horse 30, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse, 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 13c; Lewiston 30, plaid, 11½c; Lewiston 36, stripe, 11½c; Zephyrs, 17c; Royal, 9½.

Cords—Golden Hills, 7½c; Windsor twill, 4c; B T 14 in linen, 5c; B T 17 in linen, 6c; A 17 in linen, 7c; P 18 in linen, 8c; N 19 in linen, 9c; S P T 21 in linen, 12c; bleached duck, 4½c; Windsor bleached, 5c; Pemberton bleached stripe, 5c; check linens, 8c; plaid linens, 10c; twilled linens, 12½c.

NO LONGER A DESERT.

Strange Freak of Nature Which Has Made Life Possible in the Jornado del Muerto.

The Colorado desert, a great part of which has been mysteriously transformed within the last few days into an inland sea, is shortly to be explored by the government. Of late the department of agriculture has been devoting much of its attention to investigating the waste regions of the United States, with a view to finding out what things animal and vegetable live in them. Two years ago the so-called Painted desert of Arizona was the object of inquiry, and in addition to zoological and botanical specimens for enriching collections, vivid pictures were brought back of the red expanse of heat and barrenness, with its scattered cliffs of rainbow hues, topped by heats of fossil wood, and its sandstones threatening the luckless traveler with their towering columns of whirling sand dancing over the plain.

Not less weird are the descriptions sent by the present expedition to Death Valley respecting scenes and experiences in that strange alkali sink. But even Death Valley is nothing, as to heat and picturesqueness, when compared to the Colorado desert, which was the original Jornado del Muerto, or Valley of Death of the Mexicans. This extraordinary region is 200 miles south of the so-called Death Valley in almost a straight line, being that much nearer the equator, and is a considerably deeper hole. It covers 9,000 square miles, and more than a quarter of this area, a space of 100 miles long by an average width of 25 miles, is below the level of the ocean. In some parts its bottom is 230 feet below tide water. Reliable authorities assert that it is the most intensely hot spot on the face of the earth; the Sahara is nowhere compared with it. Its surface may fairly be said to be strewn with the bones of human beings who have lost their lives there. Expedition after expedition has been lost in attempts to cross it. Prof Gilbert Thompson, of the geological survey, spoke recently in an observation of an occasion some years ago when a railway train on which he was a passenger broke down in the Colorado desert. By good luck the nearest station was only three quarters of a mile away, and a number of people started out to walk the distance over the ties. Before reaching their destination 12 of them were struck down by the heat, so that a rescuing party had to be sent out for them. The thermometer stood at 126 degrees in the shade. Many a time trains have undertaken to walk the track for a distance, and their corpses have subsequently been found between the rails, sometimes not 500 yards from a station where safety was. Under such conditions people cannot live for more than a very little while without copious draughts of water. The water in the blood dries rapidly, all the secretions of the body thicken, and constipation of the most direful type sets in.

It might be said that this Jornado del Muerto was the ideal desert of the world. In no other of the earth's most fearful wastes can be found such natural conditions of ideal horror. Even the mirage—tempter of the dying traveler's despair—reaches a more extraordinary development there than anywhere else. On any fine day—and in that region all days are fine, because there is no rain—one can behold in the Colorado desert, where all is hopeless misery around, beautiful lakes, tempting vercure, and even towns, with houses and churches within distances apparently small. Beyond all other characteristics this desert possesses that of the picturesque. For the esthetic, who can live on pictures, it should be an ideal abode. He would never be fatigued, because the strange phantasmagoria is endlessly changing.

The explorer who is bold enough to venture into this region of despair for purposes of investigation is struck, to begin with, with the weirdness of finding himself walking on what was once the bed of he ocean, hundreds of feet lower than Neptune's waves are flowing a few miles away. He knows that this branch of the sea subsequently became an inland lake, and it is with interest that he looks upon the shores on what was erstwhile amighty body of water. A great, shallow lake it was ages ago and the rocky banks which inclosed it still remain—cliffs of imperishable stone, with the ancient watermarks still upon them. When water was there the lime which it contained was deposited upon the rocky shores gradually, for thousands of years, so that now the cliffs are coated with it three feet thick in many parts, and one is thus enabled to observe just how high this strange inland reservoir threw its waves in times gone by.

Its bed to-day may well afford a study to the seeker after marvels, as well as to the geologist. It is a desert wonderland. Imagine a plain of clay, monotonously level, relieved here and there by hills of sand built in beautifully wave-like outlines. These hills are not stationary; they travel constantly, though slowly, journeying over the plain as the winds direct. The sand of which they are composed is not like ordinary sand at all, but of a nature marvelous. Most of the grains are transparent, others are translucent, while many are of rainbow hues, being in fact small gems of red carnelian, green chrysolite, and vari-colored garnet. Looted upon beneath a microscope they are most interesting. A majority of them are perfect spheres, rounded and polished by attrition with each other. When mixed with a familiar acid they effervesce like seidlitz powders. Composed of these strangely wrought materials, the sand-hills look like great snowdrifts, with here and there a gleam of color, that continually they give forth a rustling sound, as the tiny spheres are shifted by the winds, slowly rolling onward.

In some parts of the desert, here and there, water boils up from the springs, which are surrounded by circular hillocks of carbonate of lime from 4 to 8 feet in height, the material of which has been deposited from the flowing fluid. The latter is so highly charged with gas that it is very difficult to keep corks in bottles filled with it. It seems queer to find in such a desolate country real sodawater fountains supplied by nature. Sirups are not offered to order, unfortunately. The lime deposited on the rocky shores was contributed by such springs as these bubbling up from what was then the bottom of the lake.

The atmosphere of the desert is so clear, owing to the absence of moisture, that small objects at a great distance seem close at hand. All sorts of delusions deceive the eye. A man far away on the plain assumes gigantic stature. Ranges of hills take on wonderful effects of color—rose, violet and yellow. The phenomenon of the mirage is developed on a gigantic scale. Mountains below the horizon rise into view and vast lakes of clear cool water invite the traveler to turn aside for refreshment.

The northern portion of the desert is paved with the most wonderful pebbles in the world—in many parts so exquisitely laid as to defy successful imitation by the most skilled worker in mosaic flooring. These pebbles are made of porphyry, agates, carnelian, quartz, crystals, garnets, chrysolite, and other such beautiful materials. They are packed together so that the surface composed of them is like a floor and they look as if pressed into it with a roller. As a rule they are of nearly uniform size and each one is polished brilliantly as if oiled and rubbed. Most of them are perfect spheres, and the reflection from them of the sun's rays is gorgeous beyond description. Each convex surface gives back a ray of light and the ground for miles seems as if literally paved with gems. Thus the whole surface of the plain is a combination of myriads of reflectors, each pebble being so highly polished that it is like a mirror and it is believed that the lakes of the desert mirage are produced by this means. The pebbles are polished by the loose sand which is blown hither and thither.

Everybody knows, without looking at the map, how Lower California runs south from the Pacific coast like a sort of tail, separated from the United States—for it is a part of Mexico, as some people are not aware—by a long arm of the sea called the gulf of California. Once upon a time the gulf extended in a northward direction 300 miles beyond its present inland limit. Into this northerly extension the great Colorado river emptied millions of tons of detritus annually, until the deposit accumulated in quantity sufficient to shut off the upper part of the gulf, which was thus transformed into a lake. To begin with, of course, it was a salt lake, but it gradually became fresh through the influx of water from the Colorado. Thereupon fresh-water fishes, mollusks, and other creatures not of the brine were developed in it, and in this way it happens that the dry bottom of to-day is covered with their fossil remains.

However, the Colorado, like other rivers, has been steadily deminishing in volume as centuries have gone by, so that its supply of water was at length cut off from the lake, only dry channels remaining where once torrents flowed. One of these old channels is known as the New river. Within the memory or trad tion of man there has been no flow worth mentioning through this New river, but in 1853 a geologist, Prof. William G. Blake attached to a party of United States engineers which first explored the region, said in his report that the desert would again become a lake for a time if ther, should be an unusual rising of the Colorado. Now, this is exactly what has taken place within the last few days. A large tributary to the Colorado, called the Gila river, has been affected by such a flood as has never been heard of there before. Consequently, the Colorado, augumented in volume by this swollen stream, has poured a portion of its overflow through the New river channel and the ancient lake bed has become inundated. Necessarily the water will soon dry up.

This astonishing waste will be visited by a government expedition for the same purpose as that for which has inspired explorations by similar parties in the Painted Desert and in Death Valley. The chief object in view will be to secure specimens of everything, animal and vegetable, that grows and lives in the region. Such animal life as is found there is for the most part reptilian, the creatures most frequent being horned toads and small rattlesnakes of a very peculiar pattern. The latter have curious hoods upon their heads, and are little more than a foot in length. Those remarkable beasts known as gila monsters, whose very breath is deemed poisonous, are plentiful. Also there are numbers of scorpions, as well as countless other things unpleasant. The vegetation, to which the botanists will devote their attention, is almost exclusively restricted to cacti and thorny mesquite bushes. In such a territory there are always sure to be new species found, zoological and otherwise, merely for the reason that few other explorers have gone before.—Chicago Times.

VICTORIA'S FATHER IN AMERICA

The Duke of Kent Lived in Nova Scotia for Seven Years.

About seven miles west of the center of Halifax, near the head of Bedford basin, is a beautiful spot, now much used as a picnic ground, which every Haligonian knows as "The Prince's Lodge," says Harper's Bazar. It is part of the estate in old times leased by Sir John Wentworth to the duke of Kent for his royal residence during the seven years that that prince, the father of Queen Victoria, lived in Nova Scotia. Sir John Wentworth had his country residence there, and called it, in allusion to "Romeo and Juliet," "Friar Lawrence's Cell. The duke enlarged the original house until it was a fine two-storied villa somewhat in the Italian style, with extensive wings at the north and south and a great hall and drawing-rooms in the center.

Back of the house were stables for his horses, and the grounds, though rustic, and having all the marks that nature had originally put upon them, contained many charming surprises. His royal highness, who was at this time commander of all the forces in North America, had a telegraph battery on an adjoining hill, by means of which he could send his orders to the citadel in town. In the neighborhood of the lodge were artificers of various sorts, so that the place was like a little feudal town. Indeed, the prince himself used to put his hand to the jack-plane or drive the cross-cut saw, and I fancy there was little that went on that he did not personally oversee.

He was a strict disciplinarian, but was very kind and affable in social life, and especially interested in young men, for whom he often did much. His life had not been a luxurious one, and he inherited many of the simple tastes of his father, plain old "Farmer George," which, on the whole, commended him to Nova Scotians. Society in Halifax in those days was very gay, and it is said that the prince, by his moderation in the use of wine, and by abstaining entirely from cards, had a good influence over the young men of the town. To cure intemperance among his men, it is said, he used to make them turn out at 5 o'clock in the morning for drill, which, of course, made late hours away from barracks impossible.

His punishments were very severe. For one poor soldier he ordered 1,000 lashes on his bare back, and on the grounds of the lodge is shown a cave where another was confined for two or three years, until he died. Once or twice, it is said, men committed suicide from fear of his punishments.

Prince Edward's friend and companion during his Nova Scotia life was a clever Frenchwoman, Mme. Alphonsie Therese Bernadine Julie de Montgenet de St. Laurent, baronne de Fortisson, whom he first met in Martinique, and who, when he married the queen's mother, retired to a convent.

The Halifax people were dazzled by the presence of royalty among them, and when the prince's seven-year term had expired it took society a long time to settle down to its normal condition. In 1800 the duke of Kent began the erection of the present citadel in Halifax, first removing the old, insecure fortifications and then building the massive walls that now inclose the fort. A conspicuous monument of his royal highness still remaining is the square wooden clock tower below the glacis, directly above the middle of the town.

Gratitude

Is a rare virtue; but the grateful people, that S. S. S. has cured, after physicians had declared them incurable, number way up in the thousands. Oscar Wiles of Huntingburg, Ky., says: "For years I was afflicted with a blood taint, that baffled the skill of the best

PHYSICIANS.

The disease affected my eyes until I was almost blind. I am thankful to say that a few bottles of S. S. S. cured me entirely. My eyesight is completely restored, and my general health is better than it has been for years."

Book on Blood and Skin diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

When we view mankind in the various aspects in which he presents himself to a scrutinizing mind, are we not lead to marvel at the many ways and various modes some men will attempt in order to deceive; but the whole world stands in utter amazement and wonderment when they see Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Cough and Lagging Consumption permanently cured with a few bottles of Bergen's Asthma Cure, and at only a small cost.

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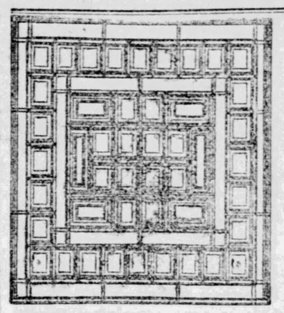

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Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.

We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.

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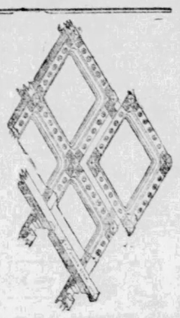

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency and get them for you.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy,

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 30 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head:
Once, 2cts: Three times, 5cts: Sixtimes 10cts.

WANTED—One grocer's clerk and one delivery man not over 20 years of age, must be quick and attentive and must be well recommended. Address Grocer, Bee office. 24jy2

BRASS MOULDER—Wanted, young man who has worked at the trade. The Central Chandelier Co.

WIRE WORKERS—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 21jy-tf

WANTED—Porter, at the Jefferson. 22jy-tf

WANTED—Salesmen — Permanent paying positions for intelligent workers; write at once. Ellwanger & Barry, Mt Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. jy22onuz13p

CUTTERS WANTED—Indications point to the Cleveland cutting school, Cleveland, O, being crowded during the entire season. What is the reason? Simply this: Cutters produce better results with the A D Rude New Method than by any principle of cutting taught. 22jy4

WANTED—Successful insurance solicitors to work in the city of Toledo; those who have worked in the accident line preferred. For particulars call at the Hotel Union after 6 p.m. Inquire G R F. 21jy6p

BOYS—Wanted, two good experienced feed boys. Apply at once. Bellman Bros. cor St Clair and Oak sts. 22jy2

WANTED—Teachers—Applications will be received until 6 o'clock p m, Monday, July 27, 1891, for one male teacher for a term of six months, at $50 per month, and one female teacher for four months at $32 per month; certificates must accompany each application. By order board of education, Waynesfield school, District No 1 (one), Lucas county, O. Attest: D C Geer, District clerk, Maumee. 18jy2

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell goods to merchants by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Mfg Co, South Bend, Ind. 18jy1mp

WANTED—For the United States army able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jly6m

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 582, Chicago. 27jnetf

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Dining room girls and one kitchen girl at Niagara dining hall, 324 Summit st, opposite the Lion store, up stairs; all meals. 24jy2p

WANTED—Competent girl at 123 21st st, between Monroe and Jefferson; small family, modern conveniences, liberal wages; reference required. Mrs Geo K Detwiler. 23jy-tf

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, a competent girl for general housework; apply mornings at 356 Jefferson st. 23jy3p

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, girl for general housework at 252 18th st. 23jy2

GOOD—Wanted, one good second cook, at New York House, 135 St Clair st. 23jy3p

WANTED—A servant girl. Call at Mrs Siebert's, 309 Orange st, near Summit. 22jy3

HOUSEWORK—Wanted a girl to do general housework. Apply at 128 19th st, between Monroe and Jefferson. 22jy3p

WANTED—Three first-class dining room girls at once; will pay $16 per month. Fountain hotel, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 15jy2wsn

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

A GOOD PLACE to buy crockery, glass and tinware, lamps, etc. 612 South St Clair st, 5th ward. Isidor Hern. 23jy3p

MARENGO GROVE—Picnic parties will find covered wagon at Broadway street car barns; make arrangements by calling phone 1130; fare round trip 15 cents. 22jy1m

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 21jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' insurance company; 43 years' experience and $1,654,230.50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 420 Adams st. 22jmeltu

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31jan1y

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan12tf

CUTTERS of all sizes in stock or made to order; delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 321. The Merrill Manufacturing Co., Curtis st.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—Situation as teacher in a district or other school; good recommendations and certificates can be given; teach also German if required. Address Teacher, 1106 Pege st, Toledo. 21jy3

WANTED—Situation by first-class German cook, woman, in a private family. Address 122 S St Clair st. 24jy2

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper, or general housework in small family, by middle aged lady. Address G 24, Bee office. 24jy3

SITUATION—Wanted, as housekeeper, by a middle-aged lady; can give reference. Address C 33, Bee office. 24jy3

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day. Address C 32, Bee office. 23jy3

WANTED—Laundry work, janitress or cleaning of any kind; first-class reference. Mrs Allen, 553 Wisconsin st. 23jy3

WANTED—Situation, by a woman to wash out by the day or at the house. Call at 113 Nebraska ave. 23jy3

WANTED—Situation, by a young married man, 20 years' residence in the city; speaks German and English; experience in wholesale and retail groceries, dry goods, notions and spice and coffee business; good recommendations. Address C 13, Bee office. 23jy3

WANTED—Situation to do general housework in private family; can give reference if required. Inquire at 718 Cherry st. 22jy3

WANTED—By young man 18 years of age, work of any kind; speak German and English. Address 1315 Peck st. 22jy3

WANTED—By a young lady a position as stenographer and typewriter. Address C 30, Bee office. 22jy3

COOK—wanted situation as cook by a man that understands the business. Address C 29, Bee office. 22jy3

WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman, engagements as lady's maid or nurse or care of an invalid. Call or address Miss Hisley, 1511 Forrer st, city. 21jy6p

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSES—For rent two new houses, eight rooms each, with all modern improvements, on Lafayette st, near Michigan, $25 each. Inquire of Fellbach & Co, cor Monroe and Huron sts. 24jy2p

FOR RENT—Old saloon, 1795 Summit st; good location for grocery or saloon; owner next door. Dennis McElroy. 20jy6

FOR RENT—Small house on Beech st near Ontario st. Inquire on premises; reference required. 18jy6p

FOR RENT—The commodious storeroom No 83 North Erie st, between Monroe and Washington; phone 237. Chas J Kirschner & Co, 512 Madison st. 17jy12

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1295 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. V. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY—To let—$700. Addre s H L H, 815 Locust st, city. 23jy2p

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received, reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16maytf

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts, at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages, on liberal terms. Morrell & Rastell, 312 Madison st. 21jnely

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $500 and expenses after a 30 days' trial, or a general agent less than $250; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa, 11jy3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 30 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 9jy1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Family horse, perfectly safe for ladies to drive, dark bay, 8 years old, weighs about 1,200, together with surrey, Seibert's make, new harness, robes, whips, etc. Apply at 421 St Clair st. 24jy2p

FOR SALE—Delivery wagons—Three good delivery wagons, all sizes, at 311 Summit st. 24jy2

FOR SALE—House and lot, two story frame, 7 rooms, large summer kitchen, natural gas, barn, rents for $8; very cheap, two minutes walk from electric car. Apply 123, cor Fort and Dawson sts, Southeast Toledo. 24jy6p

BARBER SHOP—For sale, two chair shop with good trade and good location; reason for selling, sickness. 852 Broadway. 23jy2p

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures, cor Cherry st and Woodruff ave, opposite Wheeling & Lake Erie depot; reasons for selling. Address Peter Miller, 1101 Cherry st, Cherry st, Toledo, O. 23jy3p

FOR SALE—Two-seat surrey, extension top buggy; price $125; good as new; can be seen at Geo Kapp's, 326 West Woodruff ave. 22jy6

FOR SALE—Horses, one family and one roadster; also one fine milch cow for sale cheap. Inquire 1154 Dorr st. 22jy2p

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots for sale on Bancroft, Utica and George sts. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Frontage to suit for sale between Locust and Lagrange sts. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Well located lots with nicely graded streets and broad alley. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Stores, schools and street cars conveniently; lots at a reasonable figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Neighborhood good; lots well laid out, property cheap; get our prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots for sale on easy time and small payments. Look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—A short walk from center of the city; business close. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has a number of homes already built; more will soon follow. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is an attractive addition for homes at a low figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is especially cheap to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is easily reached by street cars from all parts of the city. Irving B Hiett & Co

BANCROFT PLACE—Title perfect, abstract furnished with each lot sold. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Money advanced to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots cheap; house built to suit purchasers; if you want one call on Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—For sale at prices which will surprise you; see us soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Look at this addition and judge for yourself; our prices are right. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—has pavement and street cars on Bancroft st and street cars on Lagrange. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is well drained and in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is good place for investment; property will increase in value. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has lots suitable for business or residence at proper prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is sold in lots on warranty deed, with good title making purchase safe. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is not far from Wheeling depot; is convenient for railroad men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Should be seen to be appreciated; look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has lots for sale at prices that are right; call for figures. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—If you buy now all advances and profits you will receive yourself. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is a first-class place to buy; fortunes have been made by buying real estate cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is in a growing district; good neighborhood already started. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is open for your inspection; let us show you the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE—Owing to a scarcity of elm timber in this vicinity, we have decided to move our machinery, our 50 horse power engine and 80 horse power boiler, with main building 50x140 feet, and warehouses and sheds, we offer for sale cheap. An excellent manufacturing site and power sufficient for most any purpose; can be bought for half what it is worth; time given. The Edgerton Mfg Co, Edgerton, O. 17jy6

FOR SALE—Cheap—One two-seated open wagon and one single top carriage; also one good 5-year old mare, sound and gentle, or will exchange for building lot in good location. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE—Lots on Oakwood ave, street paved and sewered, at $30 per front foot; will build to suit; reasonable down payment, balance monthly. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building, one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea. Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16je6w

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 71 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange. 28mar-tf

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x218. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

FOR RENT ROOMS.

ROOMS—For rent, nice, clean rooms, newly furnished, painted and papered; $1 per week; also rooms on first floor, cheap. 521 5th st. Call and see. 24jy2p

ROOMS—For rent nicely furnished rooms; also basement rooms for light housekeeping, with use of bath. Apply at 28 Ontario, between Monroe and Washington. 2jy6p

FOR RENT—Store room, cellar and dwelling above, No 605 Cherry st, Eppstein block, fitted up for a saloon; none but good parties need apply. Inquire of M M Eppstein, Finlay's brewery, or H Weltzel, Secor block, cor Superior and Monroe sts. 20jy11

FOR RENT—Several suits of rooms in the Eppstein block, Cherry st; modern improvements. Inquire of M M Eppstein, at Finlay's brewery, or H Weltzel, Secor block, cor Superior and Monroe sts. 20jy11

ROOMS—For rent, five nice rooms on second floor; natural gas and water. 406 Irving st. 20jy6p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at $1 per week. Apply to Miss Pulver, cor St Clair and Knapp sts. 18jy6p

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Small round gold watch charm with gold shield in center engraved. Finder will please return to room 12 Marine building, and receive reward. 24jy3p

DOG—Lost English pug dog; when left home had collar on. Reward is offered for return of same to 442 Tecumseh st. 22jy6

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL WANTED—Wanted to rent in live town of about 1,000 population, hotel, furnished or would buy furniture at appraisal; no attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address James Walker, 403 West Harrison st, Chicago, Ill. 11jy12p

WANTED—TO RENT.

HOTEL—Wanted to rent, hotel or boarding house; will buy furniture, etc. Address P O Box 17, Hortville, O. 20jy3w-p

BASE BALL NOTES.

"A SAFE HIT."

DIED.

DAILY—Thursday, July 23, at 6:15 p. m., Edmund Daily, aged 74 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Funeral from late residence, 2032 Adams st, Saturday, 6:30 a. m. St. Francis de Sales church.

CITY NEWS.

Judd sells Watches and Diamonds.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

The berry season is fast drawing to a close.

Contractor Malone is crowding work on the Wade building.

French Clock Repairing at Judd's.

Asphalt has been laid on Superior street, from Cherry to Oak.

Lagrange street pavement is completed as far as Noble street.

Sunday evening services have been suspended in many of the city churches.

German camp meeting at Lakeside opens on August 11 and continues to the 17th.

Contractors are at work on North Railroad avenue, between Logan and Broadway.

The grading of Stebbins street, between Broadway and Orchard, has been completed.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

The leading dealers sell Buckeye Paints and Varnishes, because they give customers universal satisfaction.

Work has been commenced on the Fulton street pavement, between Ashland avenue and Bancroft street.

Rev. J. B. Schaff and wife, of Bucyrus, will conduct services at the Oliver Street Baptist church on Sunday.

The St. Clair street pavement will be completed as far as Oak street to-night, and to Adams street by Monday.

The irregularity in running cars on the Huron street line is very annoying. System appears to have gone glimmering.

Outing parties to Maumee and other outside points, on the Crescent Livery Co.'s Drag, are quite the proper thing these days.

The members of St. Paul's Sunday school and their friends, will picnic at Put-in Bay, Saturday, July 25. Boat leaves at 9.

Trinity Cadets will return from Put-in Bay to-morrow evening, accompanied by the rector, Rev. Chas. Scadding. They have had a pleasant week.

The disturbance case against David Eppstein and John Schuartz was continued until Tuesday, the principal witness not being able to appear in court.

It is likely a special excursion will be arranged to Lakeside next Wednesday, when Gov. Campbell and Congressman Breckenridge will talk democracy.

Ex Prisoners of War association hold a meeting next Thursday evening to complete arrangements for attending the Grand Army encampment at Detroit.

Thomas Bowes was arrested last evening for stealing $5 in money from a Mrs. Bellinger. Bowes was in police court this morning and asked for a continuance of the case.

Only one case of drunk was before Judge Sala this morning, that of Dan O'Leary, which was continued to give the defendant time to secure witnesses to prove that he was not drunk.

Eye Glasses and Spectacles at Judd's.

It is proposed to have Bishop Newman preach in Memorial hall on Sunday afternoon during the coming session of the Central Ohio M. E. conference.

Henry Weise and Edward F. Douns answered to the call of their names in the police court this morning to the charge of disturbance. Both parties pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued until Monday.

The Consolidated has its electric wires strung in East Toledo, from Front street to the southerly end of East Broadway, and expect to be running cars as soon as they arrive.

Clubs will be formed in all of the wards shortly, under the the plan being prepared by the committee recently appointed by the democratic conference at the court house. The gentlemen have their work well under way, and expect to make a report soon.

The case against James Kelley for petit larceny, which has been continued in police court since last June, was finally disposed of this morning by the defendant being discharged, the complaining witness to pay the costs.

Booths are being put up in many parts of the state to permit voters to become familiar with the Australian plan under which the election will be conducted this year. Why not start one in Toledo?

C. E. Bartley took out permits this morning to erect four dwellings on Barnes street, to cost $700, $850, $1,200 and $750, respectively. Henry Kruse also secured a permit for a residence on Michigan street, corner of Buffalo, which will cost $2,000.

The case in police court this morning against Rudolph Thiede was marked off of the docket. Rudolph was arrested for abusing his wife, who withdrew the charge, and the costs were paid. An application for a divorce is now in the probate court.

Meet your friends at the depot with a Carriage from the Crescent Livery Co.

Yesterday afternoon one of the teamsters for the Toledo Brewing company while unloading beer kegs from a car in the Cleveland yard, was overcome by the heat. Dr. Becker was called and attended the man, who was soon all right, and able to go to work again.

Miller Bros. have a big trade because they keep Leroux Cider Vinegar.

Chas. Gable, arrested Wednesday for obstructing the street, failed to put in an appearance in police court this morning when his case was called for the second time, and forfeited $10 bail. Mr. Gable came into the court later and was much excited over the transaction, as he had expected to get off easier.

TRADE IN THE MORNING } Our store Closed at One O'clock Saturdays. LASALLE & KOCH.

Real Scotch Heather Cheviot

Suitings for Fall wear. Now is your time. Owing to a very early arrival in New York, the importer, in order to save storage, has sent us these goods which we will be able to sell at a less price than if they had come at the regular time. Be sure and see them. LASALLE & KOCH.

More new Shirt Waists for Saturday. Trade in the morning at LASALLE & KOCH.

Early Fall Suitings

New English Russell cord the latest weave. LASALLE & KOCH.

GENTLEMEN } A great drive in Fancy ATTENTION! } Sox $1.50 a box; actual value $3. LASALLE & KOCH.

The largest cold coin now in circulation is said to be the gold ingot, or "loof," of Anam, a French colony in eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about $220. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan, which is worth about $55; and next comes the "benda" of Ashantee, which represents a value of about $40. The California $50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about $15; then comes the Chinese "tael" and then the Austrian double thaler.

Such a Slaughter

of prices as John Daiber is making on Summer Suitings is astonishing. Get your orders in early.

The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, who as Queen Victoria's secretary of state for the home department, retains in his hands the prerogative of pardon even in cases of death sentences, and therefore constitutes to all intents and purposes the final and ultimate court of appeals of the realm, has figured in a peculiarly disgraceful fashion as the co-respondent in a divorce case.

Save money by buying Remnants of Dress Goods at LAMSONS'.

The greatest strike in gold ore which has been made in California in recent years has just occurred in San Bernardino county. The vein of gold is six inches thick and assays $20,000 to the ton. If this does not prove to be a pocket the find will lead into an immense sum.

No Special Sales at Lamsons', but ladies that do not make a practice of visiting their store every time they are on Summit street miss a great many good bargains.

Matthew Marshall, of the New York Sun, has revised his figures as to the amount of money spent by American tourists who go to Europe. His original figures were $65,000,000 for each year. Now he raises them to $100,000,000, and this is not an over-estimate, probably. It is all solid gold, too.

Lowest prices on Dry Goods can be had at NEUHAUSEL BROS.

STEAMER PASTIME is doing a great business these hot days and the grand free Open Air Concerts given at Presque Isle after the arrival of the 2 and 3:30 boats are highly appreciated; 20 cents pays the whole bill.

Miss Flora Gill, of Tacoma, four year ago entered into real estate speculation there with $4,000, and since then has netted $70,000.

The smallest church in the world is at St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It has a seating capacity of twelve people

AERIAL POSTMEN.

In these wonderful days when not only our written messages but our very voices may be instantaneously transmitted many hundreds of miles, it is worth being reminded that only half a century ago there was no more rapid means of conveying intelligence than by pigeon post, and that even now there are conditions of affairs under which the bird still holds the advantage over steam and electricity.

The use of pigeons as postmen goes away back to classic times. Early navigators, when they neared their shores, sent up birds to convey the good news of their home coming. In Greece the carrier pigeon was the messenger employed to spread abroad the results at the Olympian games, and in Egypt the pigeon post was a public institution. The state columbaries were distributed all over the country, and it was owing to constant communication between the several stations that public order and safety could be maintained in the extensive Syro-Egyptian empire.

In more modern times the pigeons were used for purposes of commerce and speculation as well as war. In 1770 a shrewd Italian had the winning numbers in the lotteries thus sent to him, and it is a well known fact that the London branch of the great Rothschild banking house was able by means of carrier pigeons to receive news of the victory at Waterloo three days in advance of the government, and to realize an enormous profit by buying up government stock, then very much depressed, and selling again when the rise came.

Of course, after the railway and the telegraph had spread their wonderful network of iron and steel over the earth and under the sea the services of the pigeon as a news carrier were no longer necessary in the same degree, and their training might have been a lost art had not the love of sport come to its rescue. People of means and leasure found them more interesting pets than graybounds or race horses, and their systematic rearing and training for purposes of friendly competition rapidly developed until the extraordinary services rendered by the birds during the siege of Paris in 1870 established them once for all on a firm footing as a recognized institution of vital importance.

The popular title for the birds that can be made to do duty as postmen is carrier pigeons. But this is not correct. "The true carrier," says Col. Cameron, who has made a thorough study of the whole subject, is not suited to this purpose. It is essentially a fancier's show bird—tall, erect and bold in carriage. The homing faculty, or power to satisfy a desire to trace its way homeward is not possessed in any high degree by carrier pigeons. This birds used on messenger service are common homking pigeons, undistinguishable by untrained sight from the ordinary house pigeon bred for the table. Such birds are known in German as 'brieftauben"—letter pigeons; in French as 'voyageurs,' i. e., travelers, and in English variously as tra velers, carriers, homing and messenger pigeons."

The last name is perhaps the most appropriate, indicating as it does the service to which the bird is put. Upon what the messenger pigeon's wonderful faculty of finding its way homeward over great distances depends, opinions differ. Some ascribe it to an exercise of highly developed intelligence, others to an almost inconceivable perfection of sight, and yet others to instinct or intention. The fact of the matter is it is one of those mysteries of nature that perhaps will never be revealed, and stands side by side with the action of the grilse or young salmon, which finds its way back unerringly to the same stream that it left nearly three years before as a tiny parr.

The points to be desired in a messenger pigeons are brainy heads—that is, broad between the eyes and full at the back; bright, intelligent eyes, and wings that show length, breadth and firmness of pinion webs, together with a straight alignment of the wing-feather tips when fully expanded.

There are remarkable instances on record of what the birds have done. A French bird captured near Paris was taken to Berlin, 500 miles away, and kept there for four years. It escaped somehow, and at once made a straight line for home, safely gaining the loft in Paris where it had been reared. Col. Cameron relates that he purchased in Toronto two birds which had never been flown eastward of that place. From Toronto they were taken to Kingston, 150 miles due east, and there kept for some time. They were then sent to Sharbot Lake, nearly fifty miles north of Kingston, to be flown. Instead of returning to Kingston they went westward 150 miles direct to their old loft at Toronto. As they had been in the case of both movements penned in a closet basket, they had no chance of seeing the intervening country, so that sight evidently had nothing to do with their return. There are numberless instances of birds in training making their way swiftly and safely back over 100, 200, and even 250 miles of utterly strange territory.

The method of training is to take the young bird a few miles from its home loft and liberate it. The distance increases with each successful lesson, and after a 50 mile journey had been accomplished thus stages may be doubled thus 100 miles, 200 miles and so on. Among the regular long single-day courses which have been flown on the continent are: Mechlin from Tarbes, 554 miles; Ghent from Bayonne, 560 miles, and Liege from Lourdes, 565 miles.

Some famous flights may be here mentioned: San Sebastian in Spain and Liege in Belgium are 615 miles apart, yet in 1862 a bird traversed this great distance in one day, making a record that still stands unbroken. Fifteen other birds thrown at the same time arrived at their loft early the following morning. A splendid performance was that of the pigeon which in 1885, on being sent up from Abington, in Virginia, flew 508 miles to Brooklyn at the rate of a mile in 1 minute, 42 seconds. Another bird flew from Cresson, Pa., to New York, 243 miles, at the rate of a mile in 58.5 seconds; another from Etampes to Louvain on the continent, 215 miles at the rate of a mile in 50.4 seconds, and still another from Arras to Antwerp, 80 miles at the rate of a mile in 48 seconds.

Compared with such speed as this the most brilliant achievements of locomotives, iceboats and race horses sink into insignificance, and unless the problem of transporting ourselves by telegraph is ever solved it is pretty safe to say that the messenger pigeon will remain master of the situation.

Perhaps even more remarkable than the speed with which this interesting bird makes its way back to his home are the distances it can be trained to traverse. A famous bird named Armoux, owned by Mr. A. P. Baldwin, of Newark, in 1885, in the course of four months, flew as follows: He was trained up to 150 miles; he was then raced successively 130, 195, 272, 372, 535, 1,010 miles, and finally was sent away down to Boutte, La., a distance of 1,154 miles, whence he made his way safely back to Mr. Baldwin's loft.

The most noteworthy use of the messenger pigeon as postman was at the time of the siege of Paris by the German army. A strip of paper 10 inches long by 2 1-10 inches broad was rolled up inside of a large turkey quill, the whole weighing one gramme or a little more than fifteen grains. Now, not very many words could have been written or printed on so small a sheet of paper, but French ingenuity was equal to the occasion, and by a clever combination of the microscope and the photographic lense, by microphotography as it is called, it was possible to put 1,152,000 words on one of these sheets, so that each feathered messenger might carry as much information as one of our big morning papers.

By this means messages both private and public in their nature were sent in large numbers throughout the siege, enabling the newspaper correspondents to contribute graphic accounts of what was going on within the beleaguered city, to their respective journals, and all individuals who could afford to pay 5 pence a word to communicate with their friends who are not in the same straits.

The use of messenger pigeons, not only for sporting purposes, but in other ways, is rapidly extending. The United States government has already established a loft at Key West island for naval and military purposes, the government of Canada is arranging to utilize them as bearers of news from Sable island to Halifax, and on the continent the German, Austrian, Russian and other authorities are sedulously training birds for practical work in time of war.—Times Star.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Lamson Bros. offer bargains in Lace Curtains. Have you seen them?

Moonlight Excursion on the Str. C. B. Wallace up the river Sunday evenings. Boat leaves foot of Monroe street at 6:30 p. m.; return 9:30.

LEADING BEAUTY OF EUROPE.

What an Admirer of the Countess Castiglione Has to Say of Her.

The question as to the most beautiful woman of the century is still progressing in London. One writer, who champions the Countess Castiglione, but who did not know her when he saw her first, says: "The sight of her took my breath away, her beauty was so harmonious and in all points so faultless. When I was told who she was I thought of Helen and the Trojans. I also saw her at the fancy ball at the Tuilleries, where she was in the transparent costume, lightly fastened together with brooches, a la Salammbo. Comte de Choiseul, son of the notorious Duc de Praslin, with his face blackened to make him resemble a Nubian slave, held up the front part of the garment which fell as a gauzy train.

"The triumph of the Countess as she walked down the Galerie de Marechaux was about as extraordinary a sight as the Tuilleries ever presented. What was so astonishing was that the ladies forgot to be jealous and the gentlemen to fall in love. The great beauty of the countess excluded from their minds the idea of sex."

Two more names of prominently beautiful women have been suggested, the one Mrs. Wadsworth, mother of Mrs. Smith-Barry—herself an exquisitely lovely person—and the other, the late Dowager Lady Londonderry, mother to the present Lord Powerscourt. It may be added that on the occasion when the Countess de Castiglione was present at a reception at Lady Palmerston's the excitement reached to so great a pitch that people jumped upon chairs so as to obtain a good view of her.—N. Y. World.

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical cure for disease. The effect, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any mere human agency. This is due to its purity and strength.

Examine what Lamson Bros. offer on their Hosiery Counter.

Save money by buying Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., at NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Make it a point never to buy at so-called Special Sales until you have first seen what Lamson Bros.' price is on the same article.

Dedication Excursion to Fremont, Sunday, July 26, 1891.

The special train to be run on the occasion of the dedication of St. Ann's church, Fremont, on Sunday, July 26, will leave Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad depot, Cherry street, at 8 a. m., standard time. Excursion rate 75 cents.

To-morrow, as usual, buy your Kid Gloves at LAMSONS'.

THE MYSTERIOUS EMERALD.

Story of a Valuable Gem Picked Up by a Boston Lady.

There is the theme for a romance in the experience of a Boston lady in the matter of finding a ring about a year since.

She came across the Common, and just as she was about to leave it by the Boylston street gate her eyes caught the glitter of a gem on the pavement, and stooping she took up one of the most superb emerald rings ever seen in this part of the globe. It is not necessary to describe it too accurately here since in answer to her advertisements there has been more than one attempt by pretenders to get it fraudulently; but it is sufficient to say that it is literally such a ring as might be the gift of a king. It is the sort of jewel which figures in romances of the Disraeli sort, where no expense is spared, and it was naturally worth a sum of money which to ordinary mortals is something pretty big in any light and really tremendous to have locked up in a single ring.

The lady took the jewel to all the leading dealers in gems in the neighborhood and they all agreed in saying that they had never seen it but that it was impossible that a ring of so much value should long want for an owner. The jewel has been advertised in all the papers and the finder has kept a careful lookout for advertisements in her turn. The police and the dealers in gems are fully informed about it, and yet for more than a year the ring has been in her possession without a sign of its owner appearing to claim it. It is true that there have been a number of applications for it, but no one who has come to claim it has been able to come anywhere near a correct description of the ring, and what its history was before it landed in the dust of Boylston street is still a mystery.

Since the ring is of so great a value, it would be supposed that the owner would endeavor to find it for its pecuniary worth, even if there be no sentimental value attached to it; but nothing of this sort seems to have happened. Some day the mystery may be solved, but at present there is no clue to prevent the romancer from weaving about the jewel any web of fancy which his brain can spin.—Boston Courier.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold at druggists. Free treatise by mail. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

When you have written a love letter it is safer to burn it than to send it. It is always safer to buy a Smokette cigar than to experiment with goods of unknown quality.

Hardware at auction prices this week at the Receiver's Sale of the Loeffler & Crane stock, 706 Summit st., below Cherry. W. G. Alexander, Auct'n'r.

Every lady should see what Lamson Bros. offer in Remnants of Dress Goods.

Alteration Sale is booming—everything at cost—nothing held back; do not miss the opportunity. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Reliable Black Silks at LAMSON BROTHERS.

We give you your choice of any article in the store at actual cost price. NEUHAUSEL BROS.'

Go to Lamsons' for bargains in Silk Mitts.

Attend the Alteration Sale at NEUHAUSEL BROS.'

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.

Fine, Dry Sand Will Give Better Results Than Anything Known.

To preserve delicate flowers, says the New York Tribune, take very fine sand, wash it perfectly clean, and when dry sift it through a fine sieve into a pan. When the sand is deep enough to hold the flowers in an upright position, take some more sifted sand and carefully cover them. A spoon is a good thing to take for this as it fills in every chink and cranny without breaking the leaves. When the pan is filled solidly leave the flowers to dry for several days. It is a good plan to warm the sand in the oven before using it, as the flowers will then dry more thoroughly. In taking the sand off great care must be taken not to break the leaves, as they are now dry and brittle.

Pansies preserved in this way will keep their shape and brilliancy of color all winter, and many other flowers can be equally successfully treated—anything, in fact, where the full pressure of the sand comes on both sides of the leaf; otherwise they will shrivel. Ferns when preserved in this way have a more natural look than when pressed, and the maidenhair fern looks almost as well as when it is freshly gathered.

It's funny how much location counts in the success or failure of a hotel. The Sturtevant House is fortunate indeed in its location corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, N. Y.

If you want a reliable Black Silk; one that you run no risk whatever in buying, be sure and go to LAMSONS'.

Your Own Prices

on Hardware and Stoves at the Receiver's Auction Sale of the Loeffler & Crane stock now going on at 706 Summit street below Cherry.

Lamson Bros. opened new Shirt Waists to-day.

Hardware at auction prices this week at the Receiver's Sale of the Loeffler & Crane stock, 706 Summit st., below Cherry. W. G. Alexander, Auct'n'r.

Go to Lamson's for Silk Mitts.

See what we offer in the Hosiery department. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Cold Tea—Fried Tea only at Model Liquor House, 436 Summit st.

Battle! Battle!

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the Cyclorama of the Battle of the Monitor and Merrimac, prices will be reduced to-morrow and Sunday to 15 cents adults and 10 cents for children. This will be your last chance, as the building will be closed Sunday night.

Summer Tours.

The Wabash railroad are offering round trip tourist tickets, at very low rates, to Excelsior Springs, Eureka Springs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Butte, Helena, Ogden, Salt Lake City,